FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH OFFICIAL ON U.S. ATTITUDE ON UN RESOLUTION

NC050750 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Commenting on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statement that his country made a mistake in supporting the UN Security Council resolution condemning the Zionist settlement policy in the occupied territories, Fatah Revolutionary Council Secretary Majid Abu Sharar said that President Carter represents the worst example of U.S. policy. By evading the responsibility for the U.S. vote in favor of the Security Council resolution condemning the establishment of settlements, Abu Sharar said, President Carter deals a slap in the face to all those who delude themselves and who run after the American mirage.

In a statement to REUTER NEWS AGENCY, Abu Sharar added: As far as we Palestinians are concerned, this statement must serve as a new impetus for intensifying the struggle against the U.S. interests in the area and for striking at these interests, which are guarded by the Zionist entity.

PLO LEADER APPRECIATES GISCARD POSITION ON PALESTINIANS

DW050900 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 5 Mar 80 p 2 DW

[Report on Lutz Krusche Interview with 'Abd al-Jawad Salah, member of the PLO Executive Committee and commissioner for the territories occupied by Israel, in Doha, Qatar, date of interview not stated]

[Text] The statement by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing that the Palestinian people have a right to self-determination has been welcomed by the top echelon of the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO]. "It is real progress, and I hope that it will climax in an official Paris visit by Yasir 'Arafat," said 'Abd al-Jawad Salah, member of the PLO Executive Committee and commissioner for the territories occupied by Israel, in an interview granted to our correspondent Lutz Krusche.

Asked when Giscard would be meeting with 'Arafat, he replied:

"I know when, but I cannot tell as I would betray a secret. The pot is boiling." The PLO leader stated that if France makes a beginning a number of other states would follow and recognize the PLO representations in Europe diplomatically. He conceded that it is particularly difficult for the Federal Republic to do so in view of its policy toward the United States and Israel, but added: "Unless the United States changes its policy toward us, and in the Middle East at large, it will surely buy more trouble soon than it has in Pakistan and in Iran. The difficulties in Saudi Arabia are beginning already."

Answering the question whether the PLO reckons with a further advance of the Soviets, he said: "I do not believe that the Soviet Union intends to invade an Arab state, ever. Afghanistan was a special case, for its government had summoned the Soviets." It may be that a recognition of his organization by the West European states and the United States will not directly entail an advantage for the Palestinians, yet "we are convinced that when this happens, a very massive moral pressure would be exerted on Israel to withdraw behind the borders of 1967," the PLO leader said.

'Abd al-Jawad Salah stated that the West has reason to recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole representation of that nation because it has acted realistically, responsibly, and pragmatically. Formerly the Palestinians had demanded a state on the entire Palestinian territory while now they are restricting themselves to the mere territories occupied by Israel.

'Abd al-Jawad Salah had been mayor of the city of Al-Birah, 25 kilometers north of Jerusalem, until 1973, was expelled, and is now living in Jordan. At the time of the interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, he was in Duba in the Gulf state of Qatar for the duration of the visit by French President Giscard d'Estaing.

Spokesman Praises French Position

NC050843 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] The official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee, Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, yesterday welcomed the positive points contained in the Kuwaiti-French joint communique on the issue of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to self-determination.

The official spokesman praised France's position, rejecting the legitimacy of Zionist settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the legitimacy of the annexation of the occupied city of Jerusalem. Brother Abu Mayzar added: There is no doubt that such a position constitutes an important European recognition--to be added to the broad international recognition--of the illegitimacy of the Camp David agreement and a condemnation of the contents, results, and partners of this agreement. It also constitutes fresh moral support for the steadfastness of our people in the occupied Arab territories.

Qaddumi Sees French Envoy

NC041701 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, received French Ambassador in Beirut Louis Fernand Delamare at noon today. Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting they discussed the latest developments in the area, particularly with regard to the Palestine question.

Brother Abu al-Lutf made a positive assessment of the French stand and its latest moves and statements, which he viewed as a step forward and hoped that France would take further positive steps in the international arena.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS JOINT COMMAND MEETING ON SIDON INCIDENTS

NC041715 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1515 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Last night, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar chaired a meeting of the joint command that was attended by Brothers Abu Jihad and Abu al-Hawl, members of the Fatah Central Committee, and members of the Central Political Council Executive Committee of the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Movement.

Our correspondent has learned that during the meeting the conferees discussed the security situation in Sidon, particularly after the incident--caused by suspect factions--against a PLA vehicle and in which two PLA soldiers were killed and many citizens were injured.

At the meeting the Joint Command decided to take action to restore calm in Sidon and in other southern cities and to watch the situation closely in all areas controlled by [illegible] nationalist elements in order to foil all plots and acts of sabotage that are being carried out by Zionist enemy hirelings.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

NC050752 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World
0645 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar last night presided over an emergency meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution. It has been learned that the discussion in this meeting dealt with the present situation in southern Lebanon.

LE MONDE: INTERVIEW WITH MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD SPOKESMAN

LD031109 Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Lucien George undated interview with "Muslim Brotherhood spokesman Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah: "King Husayn's Regime Seems To Be One of the Most Stable in the Arab World"]

[Text] Amman--It would be difficult to imagine less pretentious lawyer's office with its dirty walls and torn chairs. Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Khalifah, "spokesman for the international organization of the Muslim Brotherhood," has for once agreed to receive a representative of a supposedly "ill-disposed" Western press. In principle, its authority extends to the entire Islamic world, but the headquarters of the conference are in Cairo.

With a mischievous glint in his eyes, Mr Khalifah does not mince his words, even though he is shrewd enough not to antagonize the Jordanian authorities.

"It is a mistake to believe that the Islamic wave is an expression of nostalgia," he told us. "On the contrary, it should be seen as a form of protest against the defeat suffered by the Arab world--its failure to resolve the Palestine problem, its failure to graft Western ways onto Muslim civilization and its failure to deal with corruption and confusion. However, once it is well understood and effectively channeled it could have very positive effects. In Jordan, no one worries about the Islamic movement."

Jordan may well be the country least affected by the Islamic tide in the Near East.

It must be said that the Muslim Brothers have not forgotten that King Husayn granted them asylum in Jordan when they were being persecuted by An-Nasir in Egypt, and the king is indebted to them for their support against the An-Nasir wave. Ever since, good but discreet relations have existed between the two sides.

The spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood plays the tolerance card for all its worth by asserting that his movement aims not at imposing any restrictions on Christians but at bringing Muslims back to authentic Islam. "We fight against corruption and dictatorship," Mr Khalifah told us. "The Jordanian leaders are wiser than some others. Where does freedom of expression prevail in the Arab world? In Iran, the people have overthrown the shah in order to establish a regime of freedom. We approve of the Iranian Revolution."

[Question] But this revolution is an expression of Shi'ite Islam whereas you are a Sunni....

[Answer] These are disputes among theologians which have completely been overtaken by events. Islam is sufficiently vast to include various opinions. [end of answer]

Paradoxically, the Amman regime, which was long one of the most threatened regimes in the Arab world, is now one of the most stable in the region. In fact, the three factors of destablization in Jordan--the Palestinians, neighboring Arab countries and the rightist and leftist opposition movements within the country--have been subdued by the regime.

Relations with the Palestinians, including the PLO, are good. King Husayn has managed to make it up with Yasir 'Arafat without making any fundamental concessions--he has authorized neither a return of the Fedayeen to the kingdom nor the establishment of PLO organizations in refugee camps.

Iraq and Saudi Arabia have ceased fighting against the Jordanian regime and, on the contrary, are currying favor with it. As for Syria, it has realized in the end that Amman in no way supports the Muslim Brotherhood sedition on Syrian territory. To show its good faith, the Jordanian regime has twice handed over to the Damascus authorities some Muslim Brothers mentioned by name and wanted by Syria.

With a knowing look, Mr Khalifah emphasized with reference to this: "Constraints have been imposed on us to please Syria...even though the Ba'athists know very well that we are in no way responsible for their difficulties. And we do understand our government--it could not act differently. Therefore, we have accepted these constraints with good grace in order not to create any domestic dissentions."

Rejection of Camp David Agreements

Egypt--Another important partner of the Jordanian regime--is obviously displeased with Amman's hostility toward the peace agreement concluded by As-Sadat and Begin but it has treated King Husayn, whom it hopes to "win over," with consideration. Nonetheless Amman's stance in this respect is clear and the appointment of 'Abd al-Hamid ash-Sharif Sharaf as prime minister has reaffirmed it the prime minister told us: "All reports on a change in Jordan's stance have been tendentious; in any case, they can all be traced back to either the Israelis or the Egyptians. Cairo and Tel Aviv have been trying to make their negotiations on autonomy credible by making people believe that we will participate in these negotiations. What has Jordan been asked to do within the framework of the Camp David agreements? It has been asked to cooperate with Israel for 5 years. At the end of this period both sides would regain their freedom of action. In other words, Israel will persist in its refusal to hand Arab territories back. What advantage would Jordan gain as a result of this plan? We have been asked to engage in a venture.... We refuse to support this subterfuge. If the objectives of the Camp David agreements had been clearly defined--withdrawal, self-determination for the Palestinian people--the procedure and deadlines would have been negotiable."

The Amman authorities are convinced that no new development is to be expected before the U.S. Presidential election in November 1980; and they are skeptical with respect to a possibility of any profound change in American policy even after the election.

Since he has no serious domestic problems except socioeconomic ones, King Husayn can afford to "wait and see." This is what he has been doing while indicating that he remains an advocate of a negotiated peace in the Near East.

STATEMENTS BY PLO'S SALAH KHALAF IN KUWAIT CITED

LD022122 Kuwait KUNA in English 1208 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 2 (KUNA)--Kuwait promised to pressure France into extending an invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat to pay an official visit to Paris, a prominent Palestinian leader said here Sunday.

Member of the Central Committee of Al-Fatah commando organisation Salah Khalaf told KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) that H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah assured him during their meeting Saturday that this issue will top the list of subjects the amir will discuss with the visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Khalaf, second-in-command of the largest of the PLO commando groups, said the PLO attaches importance to 'Arafat's visit to Paris because it will be the first recognition by a major European country of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Khalaf, code-named Abu Iyad, hailed Kuwait's stand towards the Palestinian problem and the aid it gives the PLO.

On the American sponsored Egyptian-Israeli autonomy talks for the 1.2 million Palestinians in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Khalaf predicted their failure.

He said the talks are doomed to fail because of the opposition of our people in the occupied lands to them since the autonomy will not meet their expectations.

When the talks fail, he said, Israel may carry out some kind of an attack on Syria in order to cover that failure.

The autonomy talks are scheduled to be concluded by May according to the Camp David agreements signed between [words indistinct] in them in September 1968.

Khalaf affirmed his position that oil should be used as political weapon in the current struggle for the Arab rights and said if used it could be an effective weapon giving results to the Arab advantage.

On the PLO differences with Libya, he said the PLO does not want to escalate tension among Arab countries and will work to avoid any crisis. But, he added, the Palestinian organisation will not hesitate to defend its right and existence.

Khalaf said the PLO will stay in Lebanon but it will work with the Lebanese Government towards national detente and to pull the war-ridden country out of its troubles.

KUWAIT

COMMENTARY ASSESSES CARTER PERFORMANCE ON MIDEAST ISSUES

LD021518 Kuwait KUNA in English 1120 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Unidentified KUNA correspondent commentary]

[Text] Washington, March 2, (KUNA)--President Carter has been skirting the edge of political disaster in the explosive Middle East-Southwest Asia "arc of crisis."

Perhaps he will succeed, between now and the presidential election next November, in keeping a spark from igniting the fuse. If so, he will almost surely be re-elected to another four-year term of office, despite failures in dealing with domestic economic and energy problems that would have all but insured his defeat under ordinary circumstances.

Ironically, it is the international crises themselves that have shored up the President's flagging popularity, leading Americans to rally around the flag and the commander in chief and making criticism of Carter policies by Senator Kennedy or other political opponents appear somehow unpatriotic.

But it seems just as likely that an explosion will occur somewhere in the region stretching from Israel to India, shattering the fragile barrier that now protects Carter from criticism and making him the fifth president in a row who, for one reason or another, has been unable to serve eight full years in the White House.

The warning signs are present in at least three areas: Arab-Israeli relations are approaching another of their periodic crisis points as the late May deadline for a Palestinian autonomy agreement grows closer with the peace talks once again deadlocked.

The Iranian hostage crisis is entering its fifth month with no solution in sight, despite the presence in Iran of a United Nations commission of inquiry which was once considered the key to an early breakthrough.

Soviet troops continue to consolidate their position in Afghanistan, with few signs that Moscow has been deterred by a U.S. inspired punitive drive that has drawn only lukewarm support from allies and the capitals of neighboring countries.

Talk of an Afghan settlement, linking Soviet withdrawal to an internationally guaranteed neutrality plan similar to that in Austria, has inspired some hope in West European capitals but little optimism in Washington.

Despite Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's blustering about beginning a pullout if the United States and Afghanistan's neighbors guarantee non-interference in Kabul, U.S. officials see no real indications of a willingness to compromise in the Kremlin.

A Soviet withdrawal now, leaving Afghanistan to renewed chaos and a possible takeover by anti-communist Moslem insurgents, would be a loss of face that only true desperation would drive Moscow to accept, these officials believe.

Nevertheless, Washington has not discouraged its European allies from pursuing an international conference on Afghan neutrality. If a predicted spring and summer Soviet offensive fails to crush the Afghan rebels, it is still possible Moscow will agree to participate.

It is also possible the 53 Americans, mostly diplomats, held in Iran since November 4 will be released soon, despite the setbacks in recent days, including continued intransigence by the military captors and statements by Iranian leaders that a resolution cannot come before April or May.

But U.S. officials, reflecting more pessimism than they have since the relatively moderate Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was elected as Iran's first president six weeks ago, admit they have no firm grounds to believe there will be an early release of the hostages.

Notwithstanding the signing of an historic Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty almost a year ago, the Middle East conflict, now more than 30 years old, still appears to be the most stubborn problem of all.

Israel and Egypt remain far apart on the degree of self-rule to be permitted the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

Other Arabs, including Jordan and representatives of the Palestinians, are as far from joining the autonomy talks as ever, and it is hard to see how any lasting solution is possible without their participation.

America's Western allies are discussing a new initiative to amend United Nations Resolution 242 if the May deadline passes and the autonomy talks fail, but such talk only makes Israel more suspicious and thus more adamant in its positions.

The State Department Friday disavowed any U.S. role in the European moves, affirming its commitment to 242 as it stands and cautioning against interfering with the delicate negotiations under way.

Without directly criticising the British-led initiative, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said: "We would hope that nothing is done which would interfere with those negotiations. We are engaged in a process that rests upon certain fundamentals, and 242 is one of them."

The United States itself conducted a review last summer of possible changes in [words indistinct] Resolution--which refers to the Palestinian Arabs only as refugees--to add some reference to their legitimate rights or aspirations to a homeland. But those efforts were rebuffed by both Israel and Egypt, and spokesman Carter said Washington now opposes any change in 242.

The consensus in the United States, Egypt and Israel is that the stalemate can be resolved, if at all, only if President Carter directly intervenes for a third time. The betting in all three governments is that he will, despite the obvious political risks involved as the U.S. election gets closer.

QATAR

AMIR DISCUSSES TIES WITH FRANCE, GULF ISSUES

LD031257 Paris LE MONDE in French 2-3 Mar 80 pp 1, 4 LD

[Paul Balta interview with Qatar Shaykh Khalifa ibn Hamad Al-Thani in Qatar: "France Has Demonstrated the Role It Could Play in Maintaining Our Region's Stability"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What results do you expect from President Giscard d'Estaing's visit and what does it represent for you?

[Answer] First I would like to express my satisfaction at the development of relations between France and Qatar in all spheres. This development is undoubtedly based on the friendship which binds our two peoples and leads them to strengthen the ties of cooperation in mutual respect.

President Giscard d'Estaing's visit marks a major step which confirms the cordial relations existing between our two countries. Moreover it will enable the State of Qatar and its amir--government and people to express their feelings of profound respect for the position adopted by France on questions relating to justice and especially to our just Arab cause.

[Question] What role could France play in the Gulf on the political plane?

[Answer] This role is certainly important in that France enjoys trust and respect from all the countries in the region, which enables it to play a vanguard role in the framework of numerous common interests and more especially in the pursuit of dialog between the Arab Gulf countries and the EC countries in order to strengthen cooperation ties and extend the field of common interest in a fair way.

France has demonstrated in various ways the role it could play in the service of peace and international security in particular: by perservering in its efforts to maintain understanding between the two great powers, by helping to reduce the causes of tension in international relations, by launching a constructive appeal for nonintervention in nations' internal affairs, by following a policy of dialog and cooperation rather than challenge and confrontation and by expressing its desire to keep the Gulf out of international conflicts in the interests of the whole world.

[Question] Can it make a contribution in other spheres?

[Answer] The special sensitivity which France shows toward the Third World could be expressed by the transfer of technology. That could without any doubt strengthen ties of cooperation and promote common interests and investments in the economic and industrial spheres between France and the Gulf countries.

[Question] Do you think Gulf security is directly linked with the Israeli-Arab problem?

[Answer] As long as the conflict persists it is obvious that the Gulf's security and stability will be threatened by Israel's determination to follow an aggressive and expansionist policy encouraged by the lack of action from the international community which, nontheless, energetically condemns an attitude which runs counter to the will of the United Nations whose charter and resolutions are violated by the Jewish state. Israel's policy defies international laws and moral and religious values.

Is there any need to stress that Arab security is one and indivisible and that the Gulf's security and stability will therefore be threatened as long as the Israeli aggression continues? It will be impossible to establish a just and lasting peace and security and stability in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from the territories occupied in 1967 and restores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

[Question] How do you view Gulf security?

[Answer] The dangers which threaten our region come from outside and are the result of the great powers' greed and their attempts to involve us in their conflicts while our best guarantee is to remain outside those conflicts. All the countries in the region are convinced of that, just as they are convinced of the need to respect nonalinement and to reject the establishment of any foreign military forces or bases on their territory even if it is merely a question of providing facilities.

The best guarantee of security and stability lies in the great efforts we must make to satisfy our people's aspirations to progress and prosperity. Our objective must be the coordination of our common efforts to create our own autonomous and united force, which is alone capable of achieving this.

[Question] What view do you have of development?

[Answer] We think it is vital to take account of the broad needs of modernization going hand in hand with the needs of our time, but we also have faith in the need to remain faithful to the values of our Islamic heritage and to our great traditional Arab ideals in order to preserve our national identity.

[Question] Do you think that the Iranian Revolution is a threat to the Gulf countries?

[Answer] The Islamic fraternity which binds us to the Islamic Republic of Iran and which has led Iran to energetically support the Arab cause can only strengthen our historical relations, our neighborly ties and our cooperation. The threat which you mention does not exist.

[Question] What is your view of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan?

[Answer] Right from the start we have condemned this military intervention in the affairs of a brother Muslim country. We confirmed our stance in siding with the other Islamic countries during the foreign ministers conference in Islamabad on 26 January. Any such intervention violates UN principles, runs counter to international law and hence threatens international security and our region's stability.

Preparing for the "Post-Oil Period"

[Question] The State of Qatar has carried out a major development plan in the past 5 years, especially in the industrial sphere. Are you satisfied with the results and what do you expect in coming years?

[Answer] We are convinced that our efforts have had positive results. We think we are only at the beginning of the road and must continue to work to attain all our aspirations, especially to raise the citizens' standards of living and provide them with the cultural and technical knowledge which will improve their lot and that of their children. The objective of industrialization is to set up heavy and light processing industries for the post-oil industry. This overall strategy and preparation for the post-oil period have sparked off considerable efforts to diversify national revenue by increasing industrial potential. It is worth noting that national income from non-oil sources rose from 3.7 percent in 1974 to 9 percent in 1978, in other words from 255 million rials to 726 rials.

We have tried to set up basic industries and secondary industries which form the infrastructure on which we will build future developments. We are planning major projects this year, especially the construction of a natural gas liquefaction factory, a refinery and light processing industries.

FRENCH PRESIDENT GISCARD VISITS DOHA

NC040900 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 4 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Doha this morning from Bahrain on the third leg of his tour, which also includes the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The French president has already visited Kuwait and Bahrain during his current tour.

The French president was received by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the heir apparent; and Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, the minister of state for foreign affairs and head of the escort mission which will accompany the French president during his stay in Qatar.

During his 2-day visit to Qatar, the French president is scheduled to hold important talks with the amir of Qatar on the current Arab and international situation, bilateral relations and economic cooperation.

Meeting With Amir

NC041150 Doha QNA in Arabic 1127 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 4 March--An official source here said today that the first round of discussions between Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was centered on strengthening bilateral relations and developing cooperation between the two friendly countries in various fields in particular and in Arab-French relations in general.

The source said that the discussions also dealt with several international issues, primarily the Palestinian question, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Arab-European dialog and the establishment of a new international economic system.

The source said that there was an agreement in views on the various subjects discussed during this 1-hour round of discussions.

The source said that the two leaders will resume their discussions during the second round, which they will hold at Doha palace tomorrow morning.

Ministers Meet

NC041450 GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Doha, 4 March--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani met here at noon today with French Minister of Foreign Affairs Francois-Poncet, who is currently visiting Doha as part of the French delegation accompanying President Giscard d'Estaing. During the meeting they reviewed bilateral relations, developments in the Arab issue, the Middle East crisis and France's role in support of the Arab cause.

In the meantime, Qatari Minister of Economy and Commerce Shaykh Nasir ibn Khalid Al Thani met today with French Foreign Trade Minister Deniau, who is also accompanying President Giscard. They discussed bilateral relations and the strengthening of cooperation in various areas.

Departure for UAE

JN050824 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabia 0800 GMT 5 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 5 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Doha this morning for the UAE, concluding a 2-day visit to the State of Qatar. The French president was seen off by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, the heir apparent and defense minister; the ministers and senior state officials.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah and President Giscard d'Estaing held their final round of talks earlier today.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD RECEIVES YAR OFFICIAL

LD031834 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1705 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, received at 1900 today in his office at the royal court in Al-Ma'dhar Ash-Shaykh 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, member of the YAR Consultative Council, who conveyed a message from YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his royal highness.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES BORDER CLASH WITH YAR

LD051018 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 5 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information, today denied reports yesterday by news agencies from Beirut that clashes took place on the borders between the kingdom and the YAR and that Yemen had officially protested to the kingdom about this.

His excellency said that these reports had no foundations. He described Saudi-Yemeni relations as excellent.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, in a statement to SPA, stressed that the kingdom endeavored not to interfere in Yemen's internal affairs and it supported its stability and development through various means, and that its efforts in this regard need no publicity. The minister of information said that there were absolutely no foundations for these reports and no clashes had occurred either with the YAR or with the PDRY. He described relations between Riyadh and Aden as normal.

He explained the kingdom's policy in settling problems with its neighbors. He said that this took place through objective means because links between the kingdom and these countries were deep and had their roots from history. The minister of information warned against such cheap intrigues aimed at sowing discord among the sons of our Arab and Islamic nation and at diverting their countries' from collective action. He once again stressed the kingdom's stand: total respect for all countries and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

U.S. ENERGY SECRETARY DUNCAN ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD021036 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 2 March--U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan arrived in Riyadh this morning from Dhahran on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi ambassador to the United States Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki and U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West, in addition to a number of senior officials.

Talks With Finance Minister

LD021042 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 2 March, SNA--His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and the national economy, today met Mr Charles Duncan, U.S. energy secretary, who is currently visiting the kingdom. The talks, attended by a number of officials from the Ministry of Finance and the National Economy, dealt with cooperation between the U.S. and the kingdom. The international economic situation was also reviewed.

The U.S. energy secretary arrived in Riyadh earlier today.

Meets Prince Fahd

LD031724 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1656 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Deputy Prime Minister His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1930 today received at his office in the royal court at Al-Ma'dhar U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by his majesty's ambassador in Washington, Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan, and the U.S. ambassador to the kingdom, John West.

Meets With Yamani

LD040954 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0805 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 4 March--U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan and Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani held a meeting this morning to discuss a number of matters pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy. The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, under secretary in the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shunayr, the ministry's administrative under secretary, and some other officials. On the American side, the meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador John West and members of Duncan's delegation.

Departs 4 March

LD040956 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0810 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 4 March--U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan left Riyadh this morning at the end of his 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off by Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of senior ministry officials.

Yamani: No Stockpile Request

LD041210 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1055 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 4 March--Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani has stated that his talks with U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan covered energy in general and the U.S. administration's efforts to reduce consumption. He categorically denied that U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan asked to purchase Saudi oil for stockpiling or that he requested that Saudi oil production be kept at its present level for some time.

In a statement to the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY Yamani said that this matter is decided by the Saudi Government on the basis of various considerations. He affirmed that the Saudi government's policy stands for meeting the world's real consumption demand and not for stockpiling.

FOREIGN MINISTER SA'UD AL-FAYSAL LEAVES FOR BONN

LD031120 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0840 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 3 March--Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, left Riyadh this morning for Bonn on a few days' visit to West Germany during which he will hold talks with his German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and other senior officials on relations between the two countries and other matters of interest to both of them.

RADIO COMMENTS ON FRANCE'S NEW ATTITUDE ON PALESTINE

LD042204 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] France has said the Palestinian people have a right to self-determination, and that the establishment of a just and durable peace in the region basically requires Israel's withdrawal from the Arab land occupied in 1967.

Although the Arab world welcomed the phrase "the right of the people of Palestine to self-determination" in a joint communique issued on the results of French President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Kuwait because it is the first time the French have signed an official statement containing such a phrase, it is however premature for the Arabs to give this expression dimensions which may greatly exceed what the expression may give in terms of practical results. This does not mean belittling the significance of the new French attitude, because France has been known for its courageous and independent attitutde of sympathy with the Palestinian question since the era of the late Charles de Gaulle, who laid the foundation of such an attitude.

But Arab caution with all those who show them support based on sympathy is a result of the nature of the current sensitive phase in which the Arab-Israeli conflict is passing. This does not mean that the Arabs should welcome such attitudes and reject anything else; what is in fact required is that evaluation of the supporting attitudes should be based on a detailed study of what such attitudes can give in terms of practical results as far as Arab rights are concerned. This is because the Arabs have suffered a great deal as a result of courteous attitudes which are taken so that the other side can achieve its interests with the Arabs, and then matters change.

In such a situation, the declared anti-Arab attitude is far better than the courteous attitude which in practice let the Arabs down. It is true that the Arabs have gained a great deal as result of the international community's increasing conviction in the legitimacy and justness of their demands for finding a just and permanent solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis that the Palestinians should regain their legitimate rights. But these gains, in order to be complete, still require more serious attitudes especially by countries which have direct interests in the Arab world and which are still taking one step forward and four steps back with regard to frank and clear attitudes. This is one of the main reasons for Arab caution and a strong justification for the Arabs not to be over-optimistic.

UAE

FRENCH PRESIDENT ARRIVES ON 2-DAY VISIT 5 MAR

JN050825 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0810 GMT 5 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 5 March--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning on a 2-day visit to the UAE, in the course of his current tour of the area. The French president was met on arrival by the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan; the vice president and prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum; and a number of high-ranking civilian and military officials.

FRENCH WARSHIP ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

NC041504 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 March--UAE deputy chief of staff, Staff Col Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, today received Admiral (Vacilier), commander of the George (Libpo), a French warship currently visiting Abu Dhabi. The French warship arrived at Abu Dhabi port this morning on a 3-day official visit to the UAE. It is worth noting that this warship is one of the most modern and is equipped with missiles. The ship was introduced into military service only 5 months ago.

PRESIDENT ZAYID GIVES VIEWS ON OPEC, GULF SECURITY

NC031530 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1304 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Text of interview granted in Manama by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to French television channel 1--date not given]

[Text] Question: Your Highness, what do you expect of the forthcoming visit of the French president to the UAE and the Gulf area and how do you view future relations between the two countries?

Answer: The visit of President Giscard d'Estaing is of special importance as it emphasizes stronger relations and a broader dialog because of France's prominent position in the Arab world and the great role of French world policy.

The UAE's welcoming the French president clearly manifests the extent of friendship between the two countries and the great confidence which France enjoys in the Gulf states. On our part, we will do our utmost to make this visit a success so that it may achieve its aims in serving the welfare of both our peoples and bolster development efforts to mutual benefit. And this is how we have known President Giscard d'Estaing during the continuous in-depth dialog and our good personal relationship with him.

Question: The change that has taken place on the land of the UAE after it crossed an important stage in its history is considered a dazzling accomplishment. What is your future plan of action, Your Highness?

Answer: The UAE is a developing state which has made good progress in the fields of construction, industry and agriculture. However, other steps must be taken resolutely and quickly.

The topographical changes and the achievements here evidence clearly that the citizen is benefiting from the unionist march and are an example of his standard of living. It also gives an idea of the social, medical and economic services provided to him as well as of the tremendous achievements in the field of agriculture, which covers large areas in various parts of the state, the road network and the housing available to the citizen at no cost.

The truth is that realizing a comprehensive renaissance and providing services for the citizens is not an easy task. This notwithstanding, our work is evident in all the emirates. Everybody at home and abroad fully appreciates what has been achieved in our land. Regarding our future plan of action, our efforts will center on using the available resources in the interest of the citizen in accordance with an integrated plan to organize and promote the lot of the state as well as plan for the post-petroleum era.

Question: Your Excellency, the situation in the Gulf area is very tense because of the developments in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. How do you appraise the current situation in the area?

Answer: The world must clearly realize that the Gulf states do not need any protection and that they reject military alliances. The defense of the area is the responsibility of its sons and this area tries to live in peace and remain uninvolved in the futile international confrontations.

Our relations with the world states are a duty imposed by our interests. Our friendship with the world must remain within the limits of our interests and we must not go beyond these limits. We extend our hand to anyone who is prepared to help us without infringing upon our freedom and independence. Therefore, and in the light of the situation in Afghanistan in particular, it can be said that what has happened there is deeprooted and dates back to the era of the king, and not to the time when the present president of Afghanistan or his predecessor assumed office. The Soviet intervention was forcibly and coersively imposed on the Muslim people of Afghanistan under various justifications and excuses to cover up this intervention. The truth is that we have previously expressed our denunciation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan because this invasion represents a blatant challenge to the Islamic nation and an extreme disregard of Islam and the Muslims. Undoubtedly, our denunciation is something new and what happened in Afghanistan has a background which dates back to the departure of the king, when the situation became grave. It would have been better if this situation was tackled from the beginning and before it deteriorated and worsened.

Question: Some people in Europe believe that the oil-producing states are exploiting the industrialized states because the former reduce their oil production and raise their prices. What is your answer to this?

Answer: Why does the West attack the OPEC states? What is the reason for the increasing price of oil? Is this just due to our desire to increase the prices, or do the industrialized states compel us to do this by daily raising the prices of consumer goods?

Simply stated, the answer to this question is this: if we make a comparison between the two sides, we observe that one of them has only one source of income on which to depend whereas the other side possesses 10 different sources of income. I wonder: can one equate the side with only one source of income to the side with several sources of income? Is it plausible for the side with several sources of income to be more worried than the side which has only one source of income? Furthermore, can one equate the side which consumes scores of commodities with the side which consumes only one commodity or one material?

The truth is that the industrial states exhaust our oil and wealth. On this premise, it is imperative for friends not to attack each other. On the contrary, friends should discuss the points of contention. Such an action would insure equality of relationship based on dialog to reach an understanding.

We have repeatedly tried to hold meetings between OPEC and the oil-consuming states. Such meetings would be based on frankness and on pinpointing the responsibilities of the two sides. However, the industrialized states have not heeded our attempts.

We are prepared to adhere to balanced principles which do not usurp our rights or add to the burden of any state, be it an industrialized state or a Third World state. However, are the industrialized states prepared to abide by benefiting mutual interests?

I ask the oil-consuming states to exert an effective effort to rectify the course of the world economy, taking into account the dollar price, inflation and the prices of consumer goods. Such an effort will enable some OPEC states to continue to play their moderate role in preventing a big upsurge in the oil prices. It is imperative to have mutual relations. Even more, relations should be balanced among all those concerned. They should not inflict injustice on any side.

Question: There is increasing talk in the Western states about the possibility that a war will break out in the Gulf area. Do you believe this will happen?

Answer: I see nothing of this kind. Furthermore, there are no signs of an anticipated war in the Gulf. Nor is there any justification for the West's belief.

The peoples of the world would cooperate and live peacefully if the big states did not interfere in their affairs. Therefore, it is imperative for the big states to exclude the Gulf area from their domain of competition. Furthermore, the UAE opposes any foreign intervention in the area and finds no justification for it.

We hold the view that peace and security in the Gulf are doing well and should be left alone. However, should any harrassments or ambitions from any side affect the Gulf in the future, then it will become imperative to deal with the situation in the light of future realities.

Question: How do you view U.S. reaction to the Afghan events?

Answer: As I have already said, "the Gulf is doing well" and it does not need U.S. or other forces. If the United States wants to send its forces somewhere it can send them to the inflamed areas which have been subjected to invasion in Afghanistan. This is because the foreign invasion has taken place in Afghanistan, not here in the Gulf.

I wonder how one side can threaten to send its forces to the Gulf, which we consider a peaceful area. This is a big powers game.

Question: Does this signify that you do not favor the presence of U.S. forces in the Gulf area?

Answer: Once again I affirm that we do not commit ourselves to an obligation to any state, be this obligation economic, military or political--except within the limits of our interest. In accordance with this logic, we reject the establishment of foreign military bases in the area, irrespective of their nature.

Concerning the presence of U.S. forces in the area, we do not expect such a thing on the part of a friendly state like the United States. Furthermore, when a friend invades another friend's territory, it is imperative for the victim to resort to somebody for help against the violator.

At this time, we see no need for anybody's help. Anything else is considered tampering, and wasting efforts which must be dedicated to other domains, such as development and making headway to a brighter tomorrow and a better future!

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH HOLDS TALKS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD022124 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Mar 80 LD

[Text] San'a', 2 March--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today met with the USSR Ambassador to the YAR Vasili Kornev. Discussions covered bilateral relations.

UN RESOLUTION ON SETTLEMENTS MUST BE IMPLEMENTED

NC041848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1825 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 March--An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that Egypt believes that all the states that voted for the recent Security Council resolution condemning the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza are politically and morally committed to implementing it.

It is known that the United States voted for the resolution and that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sent a letter to Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil last Saturday condemning the policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank and Gaza.

MENA has learned that minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, today contacted U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton and asked him for the text of the statement President Carter made. Dr Butrus Ghali also contacted the Egyptian Embassy in Washington and the Egyptian permanent mission to the United Nations for an appraisal of the situation.

KHALIL ON AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS, BEGIN'S ROLE

NC050730 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed that the international situation demands an urgent solution to the Palestinian problem, which cannot stand further postponement or delay. Dr Khalil made this statement in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE.

His excellency said that during the autonomy negotiations in Cairo on 25 March the Israelis showed genuine interest in reaching an agreement. He added: In any case, we are determined to conclude the negotiations before 26 May, the date set in the Camp David agreements for the successful conclusion of the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Criticizes Begin

NC041535 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 4 (AFP)--Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil today accused his Israeli opposite number Menahem Begin of breaking a pledge to United States President Jimmy Carter to stop further Jewish settlements in the occupied territories during the negotiations over autonomy for those areas.

In an interview with the Paris newspaper LE MONDE Mr Khalil said: "Mr Begin claimed later there had been a misunderstanding. But there was no misunderstanding."

The prime minister added that for Egypt the date of May 26 for the conclusion of the autonomy talks is a deadline which could not be extended. "Everything depends on the Israelis, but their attitude at the continuation of the talks in Cairo on March 26 will show if they are really interested in an agreement or if they are trying to drag things out," he said.

Mr Khalil said he had received "encouragement" from Palestinians and King Husayn of Jordan about the acceptance of an autonomy agreement but he stressed that Egypt made a distinction between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the inhabitants of the occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza.

He saw autonomy as control over the legislative, judicial and executive powers, "the normal concept of internal sovereignty."

Mr Khalil said Egypt wanted the powers of the Israeli military government and civil administration to be transferred to the new Palestinian authority but the Israelis were "concerned with their security in every field, even public health, education, radio and television."

The prime minister said that France had not informed Egypt that French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing would recognise a Palestinian right to self-determination during his current tour of Gulf states and Jordan.

"But we do not know if the declaration of this principle will or will not be followed by a plan to put it into practice. Mr Giscard d'Estaing has not yet said how he will convince the Israelis and the Palestinians to accept his point of view and sit at the same negotiating table," Mr Khalil added.

"Who, according to the president, will be able to speak for the Palestinians, and how will he force the Israelis to accept this spokesman? Without a satisfactory response to these questions we have no other choice than to keep to the line laid out at Camp David and hope that others will put up no obstacles to it."

Mr Khalil said that Egypt had decided to set out its policy and ask those who did not agree to come up with alternative solutions to the Palestinian problem. "Unfortunately we have received no solution from either a European or an Arab country," he added.

AS-SADAT MEETS WITH CAIRO, AL-JIZAH POLITICAL POPULAR LEADERS

NC041247 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this morning met with the political and popular leaders in the Cairo and Al-Jizah governorates within the framework of the meetings which the president has been holding to discuss the internal, external and Arab situations and to lay down the necessary solutions to problems affecting the broad masses of the people.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak, National Democratic Party Secretary General Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, and Insurance and Social Affairs Minister Dr Amal 'Uthman.

As-Sadat's Address

NC042105 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] During the meeting today with executive, popular and party leaders in the governorates in Cairo and Al-Jizah, President Anwar as-Sadat affirmed that the basic aim of the successive meetings, which he will have with party and trade union leaders in the governorates, is to underline the importance of working to build the party on a sound basis so that there can be real democratic practice, which has been absent from our society for a long time. When exercising this practice, we must keep away from the many wrong concepts which might still remain in our minds as a result of the previous methods of practice--methods that have been characterized by personal struggle and ambitions, motivated by rancor and fear, without the general interest of the masses being the pivot and basic incentive for public action.

This was stated by the minister of state for the presidency, Mansur Hasan, following the 2-hour meeting. The president pointed out that opening the road before the Egyptian individual to show his true nature, has been the incentive underlying all the general decisions and measures taken by the president since his term of office began at the end of 1970. He said that the liquidation of custodianship, the closure of detention camps, and the declaration of the supremacy of the law have been necessary steps in the restoration of security and safety for all the citizens and for the elimination of feelings of rancor and fear. Furthermore, the aim of the 1973 October battle has been, basically--in addition to liberating the land and the restitution of rights--to change the Egyptian and Arab individual's feeling of defeat to one of self confidence and capability to forge a way in life.

The president added that the political leadership must see to it that the masses participate, by voicing their will, in the adoption of decisions and shoulder the responsibility in following up the implementation of the decisions. That is why in this phase serious work has been important to establish a party that is capable of inducing this participation because this is the only course that will guarantee our further achievements in solving the basic problems such as food, prices and housing, as well as safeguarding the position that Egypt has regained in the world--a position that is commensurate with its civilization and its ancient national history.

The president pointed out that the process of moving from the system of individual rule to that of democracy is difficult, and that for the change to take place and achieve its aim of serving the masses, the controls need to be explained--controls which govern the methods of practice so that democracy will not be exploited at the start of their implementation and fall prey to narrow sectarian whims and personal opportunist objectives.

The president drew the attention of the party leaderships to the fact that their duties during this phase will be difficult and that they must face the numerous problems which concern the masses and to work at solving them.

BUTRUS GHALI COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN ELECTION RESULTS

NC041856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 March--Minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has affirmed that Egypt has always supported both the ZANU and ZAPU wings of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and that the front's success is a success for Egyptian diplomacy.

Dr Butrus Ghali was thus commenting on the success of the front's two wings in the Zimbabwe elections. He said: We hope there will be some cooperation between both wings of the front and that a new government embracing both ZANU and ZAPU will be formed. We can say that the success of the Patriotic Front is not merely a success for the people of Zimbabwe but also for all of Africa and its states that struggled to end colonialism in Zimbabwe.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE'S INVITATION TO AWQAF MINISTER CANCELLED

NC042000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 March--The Awqaf minister in the Arab Republic of Egypt has been surprised by a strange action taken by the General Secretariat of the Islamic World League against the aims and values of this religious institution and its activities in the service of Islam and the Islamic call.

Only 24 hours before his departure for Mecca to attend the second conference of the awqaf and Islamic affairs ministers upon the league's invitation, the awqaf minister. His Eminence Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im an-Nimr, was suprised by a cable from the league's secretary general cancelling the invitation sent to him via the Egyptian Foreign Ministry on 23 February. The league's secretary justified his action by claiming that the answer to the league's invitation came late, and by stating that he was adhering to the resolutions of previous international Islamic conferences.

In view of this conduct, the awqaf minister addressed the following cable to the secretary general of the Islamic World League, Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Harkan:

In reply to your cable No 2687, cancelling your earlier invitation to us to attend the second conference of the awqaf and Islamic affairs conference, on the pretext of our delay in answering as well as your adherence to the resolutions of previous international Islamic conferences, we wish to inform you that on the strength of your first cable, we prepared a detailed memorandum explaining Egypt's position on the question of Jerusalem and Palestine. We told you that we would arrive on Wednesday 5 March at noon; that is 3 days before the convocation of the conference. We were surprised by the cancallation of the invitation 24 hours before our departure. We have been surprised that religious and national issues are being exposed to currents and various whims, particularly by a religious institution which devotes its activity to serving Islam and the Islamic call and with which we fully cooperate to serve our common goals.

We do not believe that when you addressed the invitation to us you forgot about the previous resolutions which you used as a pretext to cancel the invitation.

We strongly regret this behavior as it does not serve our religious and national causes nor does it serve the cooperation we seek to maintain. May God grant you success.

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

NC292254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2208 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 February--Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of commerce, industry, tourism and electricity, arrived in Cairo tonight heading a delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the delegation will sign a protocol for economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Austria. The protocol includes various projects in the industrial, electricity and agricultural sectors. A tourism agreement is also expected to be signed between Egypt and Austria for the first time.

The delegation will visit the Saint Catherine area for 1 day tomorrow and the discussions with the Egyptian side will begin Sunday.

The visiting delegation was met at the airport by minister of economy, Dr Hamid as-Sayih.

EEC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO ON 4-DAY VISIT

NC292255 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2209 GMT 29 Feb 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 February--(Marcelle Mark), head of the EEC Central Department, arrived in Cairo tonight leading a delegation on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

During the visit, the delegation will discuss with officials in the agricultural, trade, and supply sectors and the Central Accounts Department the possibility of the EEC supplying Egypt with various foodstuffs and increasing EEC aid to Egypt.

GUINEAN DELEGATION SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

JN292215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 29 Feb 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 February--Iraq and Guinea signed two agreements for commercial, economic, technical and scientific cooperation here tonight. The agreements were signed for Iraq by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and by Hikmat Ibrahim, RCC member and head of the Economic Office.

The agreements were signed for Guinea by Dr Louis Lansana Beavogui, prime minister and member of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] National Political Bureau, and by N'famata Keita, minister of energy and the Konkure Dam project and PDG National Political Bureau member.

In the two agreements, provisions were made for further increasing and modifying the size of commercial exchange between the two countries, providing necessary facilities to hold general and specialized trade exhibitions, organizing trade centers and encouraging the socialist sector's organizations to exchange commercial contracts between the two friendly countries.

The two agreements also stipulated providing Guinea with Iraqi expertise in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, oil industries and education, enabling Guinean experts and students to study and be trained at Iraqi technical institutes and universities and forming a joint Iraqi-Guinean committee to organize and develop bilateral cooperation.

Departs 1 Mar

JN011000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 March--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure today left Baghdad for Jidda ending a 4-day official visit to Iraq. President Sekou Toure was seen off at Baghdad international airport by President Saddam Husayn.

Joint Communique

JN031100 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Mar 80 JN

[Text of joint Iraqi-Guinean communique issued on 1 March at the end of the 27 February-1 March visit to Iraq by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure]

[Text] At the invitation of Mr Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and president of the Republic of Iraq, Mr Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinea Democratic Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, paid a cordial visit to the Republic of Iraq from 27 February to 1 March 1980, accompanied by a high-level delegation.

The important guest and the members of his delegation were accorded a warm reception by the president of the republic and the Iraqi Government and people, thereby reflecting the cordial friendly sentiments binding the parties, governments and peoples of the two friendly countries.

The president of the Republic of Iraq held official talks with the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea which were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the RCC and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, member of the RCC and deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, member of the RCC and deputy prime minister; Hikmat Ibrahim, member of the RCC and chairman of the Economic Affairs Bureau; Sa'dun Ghaydan, member of the RCC and deputy prime minister; Tariq Hamad al'Abdallah, secretary general of the RCC; Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Mundhir Ibrahim, minister of justice and head of the escort mission accompanying the guest president; and 'Abd al-Husayn Ibrahim ar-Rafa'i, Iraqi nonresident ambassador in Conakry.

The Guinean side included Louis Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and prime minister; Dr Abdoulaye Toure, member of the party Political Bureau and minister of external affairs and cooperation; N'famata Keita, member of the party Political Bureau and minister of energy and Konkoure Dam project; Diao Balde, party Political Bureau member and minister of domestic trade; and Theirno Nabika Diallo, the Guinean ambassador to Saudi Arabia who has been nominated as ambassador to Iraq.

The talks, which were also attended by senior party and government officials, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. They dealt with the relations between the two countries and issues of mutual concern. They also covered current international affairs, especially those concerning the Arab region, Africa and the nonalined movement.

The Guinean side highly commended the progressive achievements made by Iraq under the leadership of struggler-leader Saddam Husayn and the guidelines of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in all fields to bring about socialist transformation and to strengthen the country's independence and control over its resources as well as Iraq's positive role in the struggle against old and neo-imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination.

The Iraqi side highly commended the line followed by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea under the wise leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party and the supreme leader of the revolution, in developing the country's national economy and achieving social changes on the basis of socialism and self-reliance. The Iraqi side also commended Guinea's sound policy in backing national liberation movements in general, and the African peoples in particular, and in effectively contributing toward achieving and consolidating African unity.

In discussing the relations between the two countries, the two sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of these relations and agreed to take adequate steps to further develop these relations in the interest of the two friendly peoples on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

On the party level, the two sides studied the adequate means to consolidate the ties of cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Guinean Democratic Party. The Iraqi side expressed the readiness of the Iraqi fund for foreign development to assess the economic feasibility of the development projects to be submitted by the Guinean side with a view to obtaining Iraqi financing for these projects within the fund's commitments, plans and available financial resources.

The two sides discussed the situation in the Arab region and strongly condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab people. They stressed that a just and lasting peace can only be achieved through the complete unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's complete rights to their homeland, Palestine, including their right to establish their sovereign independent state in Palestine.

The two sides affirmed their complete support for the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their territory under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides condemened all agreements and treaties which do not take into consideration the complete rights of the Palestinians and the Arab peoples in the region. They considered that the prevalence of peace, security and justice can only be achieved through the effective participation of the Palestinians, under the PLO. They expressed their belief that Arab unity must be preserved and that Arab interests must be placed before all other considerations. They also consider the struggle against Zionism as a worldwide struggle which must be backed by all the peoples of the world.

The two sides declared their adherence to the resolutions of the sixth nonalined summit held in Havana. They called for upholding and adhering to these resolutions. They also declared their adherence to UN General Assembly Resolution 34/65a concerning the Palestine question, especially clause four of this resolution.

The two sides recalled the UN General Assembly resolution which considers Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. They affirmed that this resolution is considered a victory for the African nations and the Arabs. The two sides discussed the question of the cooperation between the Zionist entity and the racist regime in South Africa, which have joined forces against national liberation movements in Africa and for racist imperialist plans and policies.

The two sides condemned the Zionist aggression against south Lebanon and considered this aggression as an integral part of the imperialist maneuvers to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and as a violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides affirmed that the maintenance of security and stability in the Arab Gulf is the responsibility of the countries of this area alone, without any foreign intervention.

The two sides also affirmed their assistance to and support for liberation movements in Africa and Latin America. They strongly condemned the racist regimes in Africa and their policy, which is based on racist rule. They called for collective action by all progressive states to end the discrimination exercised against the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the illegitimate racist regime in South Africa.

The two sides expressed the view that the recent developments in Zimbabwe call for international vigilence. They particularly condemned South Africa's continuous interference in the internal affairs of Zimbabwe. The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the fact that imperialist influence in Africa is receding, thanks to the just struggle waged by the peoples of the continent and the fact that racist regimes, which are based on racial discrimination and persecution, are bound to vanish like any other racist movement.

The two sides affirmed their support for the principle that the Indian Ocean and its natural approaches should be a zone of peace free of foreign influence and bases in the interest of the countries and peoples of the region.

The two sides viewed with anxiety the negative development in international relations and the tension between the superpowers, which threaten the return of the cold war and sharp conflicts between blocs and portend a world war or proxy wars, thereby harming the sovereignty and independence of nations.

Iraq and Guinea called for the policy of peaceful coexistence among all nations of the world regardless of their different social systems. They called upon the various nations and countries, including the big powers, to behave responsibly concerning international issues threatening world security and peace. The two sides called for developing Arab-African cooperation for the sake of strengthening African and Arab independence and opening wider prospects for progress and prosperity before them.

Iraq and Guinea viewed with profound anxiety the foreign intervention in Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that nonalined country. They expressed their belief that the Afghan people should determine their own destiny under the regime of their free choice, within the framework of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness with all the nations in the region.

The two sides reiterated their complete support for the UN Charter and its main principles; namely, noninterference in other people's affairs, repudiation of the use of force in international relations, acknowledgement of the right to self-determination and independence for all peoples and sovereign equality among nations.

The two sides affirmed the need to continue the North-South dialog between the industrial and developing nations by means of holding continuous rounds of international talks on international cooperation in economic development. Such talks must be based on a guided, integral executive plan permitting a balanced guidance of key issues so that the talks can proceed together on different levels. The talks must take place within the United Nations and with the full participation of all nations and in accordance with a fixed timetable. It is noteworthy that the dialog on this issue has not made any positive progress so far and has not responded to the aspirations and expectations of the developing countries. The talks must pay particular attention to the main issues of raw materials, energy, trade, development and financing. These international talks must greatly contribute to implementing the UN strategy of international development. Thus, the two sides renewed their support for the need to strengthen the existing cooperation between the North and South.

In discussing the nonalined movement, the two sides affirmed their resolve and determination to safeguard the movement's unity and basic principles and to strengthen its role and efficacy in establishing a new international order of political and economic relations. The two sides affirmed their common stand, as expressed on various occasions--the latest being the sixth nonalined summit--to develop the movement and strengthen its efficacy in international relations and to consolidate political and economic relations among its members, establish specialized organizations for producers and strengthen the negotiations positions of the nonalined member states so they can free their natural resources from the monopolies and multinational coroprations and thus establish the desired new international economic order on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides agreed to cooperate in rendering the seventh nonalined summit, to be held in 1982 in Baghdad, a success. The two sides reiterated the need for the developing countries to coordinate their efforts to implement the resolutions of the two special sessions of the UN General Assembly to establish a new international economic order.

The Guinean side commended Iraq's initiative of proposing a long-range international fund to give assistance to the developing countries against the effects of inflation on the basis that the advanced industrial nations, regardless of their different political and economic systems, would contribute to this fund an amount equivalent to the annual rate of inflation they export to the developing countries. The oil-producing developing countries shall also participate in this fund. The two sides called upon the countries concerned to adopt the practical formula which will put this proposal into effect as soon as possible.

The Guinean president expressed his profound thanks to the Iraqi president for the warm reception and good hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during their stay in Iraq. President Ahmed Sekou Toure addressed an official invitation to President Saddam Husayn to visit the Guinean people and republic. The invitation was graciously accepted. A date for the visit will be fixed later. Baghdad, 1 March 1980.

12 ARAB STATES, PLO APPROVE SUMMIT ON PAN-ARAB CHARTER

JN041221 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 March--It was announced here today that 12 Arab states and the PLO have agreed to the holding of a special Arab summit conference to approve the Pan-Arab charter. The announcement came following an Iraqi cabinet meeting today under President Saddam Husayn.

The special Arab summit was approved by Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Behrain, the YAR, Qatar, and the PLO in addition to Iraq, which is the 13th state that will attend the summit since it is the state that called for the convening of the special summit.

It was reported here that Djibouti, Somalia, the PDRY, Syria, Sudan, Lebanon, and the Sultanate of Oman have not yet declared their stand vis-a-vis the charter proposed by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February to organize relations between Arab countries and between Arab countries and neighboring states.

During this 4-hour expanded meeting, President Saddam Husayn's envoys to the Arab heads of state reported on the results of their tour of the Arab region.

KING HUSAYN VIEWS MIDEAST ISSUES, FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

JN011326 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 80 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stated that the Palestinian problem has been a cause of instability in the Middle East for a long time and that this problem cannot be solved except through Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights and the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

In an interview with the French newspaper LE FIGARO published today, his majesty said that the principles embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 242 are today insufficient to solve the problem. His majesty said Israel received enormous military and economic assistance and was able to tear Egypt away from the Arab arena. He said the Camp David agreements cannot realize our hopes because they were concluded without the participation of the United Nations and because the sides which are directly concerned with the issue were absent. Jordan cannot be a party to such agreements, his majesty added. His majesty said: The international community has begun to understand our cause. We have friends everywhere in the world.

On his appraisal of the situation in the Gulf, his majesty reiterated his objection to the establishment of foreign military bases in the region. He said the Arabs must cooperate among themselves to protect this region. His majesty referred to Palestinian-Jordanian relations and described them as excellent.

On President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Jordan next week, his majesty said: President Giscard's visit to Jordan will be an important occasion for discussing developments in our region. These developments provoke great interest in international circles. His majesty said the French position is very close to the Arab position. Peace in the Middle East, he added cannot be realized unless it is based on a common background and in accordance with a common framework recognized by all the parties concerned.

PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

JN041922 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Prime Minister His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf received the U.S. ambassador in Amman this morning. They discussed the statement issued by the U.S. Government on the subject of the U.S. vote on the recent UN Security Council resolution regarding the condemnation of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the need to dismantle them.

SOURCE COMMENTS ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

JN041924 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 JN

[Text] A responsible Jordanian source stated today that the recent unanimous UN Security Council resolution is binding on all countries and includes a categorical expression of the will of the international community, regardless of form and details. Therefore, the Jordanian Government expects the international community, the United Nations and all countries, collectively and separately, to cooperate in order to apply this resolution by halting Israeli settlement activities and seeking to dismantle the Israeli settlements from all the occupied Arab territories, particularly from Arab Jeruslaem and its suburbs.

The Jordanian Government will continue its efforts on the international level with fraternal and friendly states so as to apply the UN Charter and resolutions to achieve the objectives of just peace in the Middle East.

MINISTER OF STATE RETURNS FROM TUNIS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN041255 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Amman from Tunis today after participating in the Arab League Council's emergency meeting on the dispute between Libya and Tunisia.

Al-Qasim said Jordan participated in the Arab League Council's emergency meeting because of its concern over maintaining Arab accord and because of the importance of continuing the unity of positions, especially in these circumstances.

Al-Qasim added: The Jordanian delegation has won the confidence of our brothers the heads of Arab delegations, who insisted on Jordan's participation on the special committee that formulated the draft resolution, which all sides adopted unanimously.

The state minister said there was mutual understanding and awareness between Tunisian and Libyan officials of the importance of tackling the issue through a fraternal spirit and of ending the problem as soon as possible in order for all countries to confront the danger which has continued and escalated from the time of the signing of the Camp David accords up to the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel.

Al-Qasim said: I can say that the conference succeeded in eliminating the rift in the Arab ranks which was about to be created by the Tunisian-Libyan dispute. The responsible awareness on the part of the Arab delegations overcame this problem and succeeded in declaring the well-known resolution and reinforcing this resolution through the formation of a follow-up committee which will be responsible for contacting the Libyan and Tunisian Governments to normalize relations between the two fraternal countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

NC032015 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Expatriate Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus returned to Beirut this evening from Damascus, where he met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Butrus immediately proceeded to the presidential palace to report to President Sarkis on the results of his talks in Damascus.

JOURNALIST SALIM AL-LAWZI FOUND DEAD

NC042115 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Journalist Salim al-Lawzi is now in God's paradise. Sources from the internal security forces said this evening that the body of journalist Salim al-Lawzi, the proprietor of AL-HAWADITH magazine, has been found in the outskirts of the 'Aramun area. Al-Lawzi was kidnaped while on his way to Beirut International Airport on Sunday 24 February. A detachment of the criminal investigation department and the internal security forces rushed to the scene and began an immediate investigation.

Interior Minister's Statement

NC042253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] The Lebanese and Arab press this evening lost one of its pillars and outstanding men: the hand of crime murdered journalist Salim al-Lawzi after kidnaping him. Interior Minister Nazim al-Qadiri has denounced the incident, saying: We denounce this ugly crime, which constitutes the gravest aggression on freedom. The word, not violence, arms or murder, is the material for dialog. As I announce to you the death of this journalist martyr, the distinguished Salim al-Lawzi, proprietor of AL-HAWADITH magazine, I am filled with grief. I am confident that all Lebanese and all persons who believe in the word share my sorrow, pain and tragedy. May God bestow his mercy upon the martyr, may he grant us patience and solace.

Prime Minister's Comment

NC050846 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Commenting on the murder of journalist Salim al-Lawzi, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today said: It was an ugly crime which shook the conscience of every person. It was a crime against freedom and the press in Lebanon and the Arab world. May God bestow his mercy upon the deceased and grant his family patience and solace. I convey my sincerest sympathy to the Lebanese press affirming that the loss of one of its men will only increase the belief in its mission and freedom.

HADDAD WARNS AGAINST TERRORIST INFILTRATION THROUGH UN LINES

NC050721 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Mar 80 NC

[Excerpts] The leader of Free Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, yesterday accused the UN forces of negligence. He said the forces have demonstrated their inability to prevent infiltration through their lines, and he gave sufficient and convincing examples to prove this. The Free Lebanese authorities have submitted a strongly-worded protest to the UNIFIL Command in An-Naqurah, in Free Lebanon, on this matter. Major Haddad affirmed this morning that the silence of the Free Lebanese forces will not last long. There is a limit to patience, he said, adding: Our silence was due to a desire on our part to calm the situation so that we would be accused of harassing the UN forces and foiling their mission. However, we assure the enemies that we shall retaliate, and our retaliation will be severe in order to teach them a good lesson. But we shall decide the time and place. A military spokesman earlier warned residents of villages from which the terrorists set out and held them responsible for the terrorists' crimes.

'VACILLATING U.S. STAND' ON UN RESOLUTION NOTED

JN050746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Mar 80 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's commentary, ATH-THAWRAH says: This week's events are dominated by two primary incidents that are worth shedding some light on: The first is last Sunday's UN Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied territories and calling for the demolition of extant settlements. The second is the latest French stand on the Middle East crisis, which is evident in the statements issued at the conclusion of French President Giscard d'Estaing's visits to Kuwait and Bahrain.

The condemnation itself is not as important as the Security Council's call for reduction and demolition of the Israeli steelements. This represents the first move of this kind in this world organization's history and a strong push toward the right means of tackling the UN issues, especially the Palestine question.

Regardless of the theatrical and vacillating U.S. stand, the UN resolution is an important and positive development, of benefit to the Arab struggle and its central issue--Palestine.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The French stand, which for the first time recognizes that the Palestine question is not merely one of refugees but a question of a people who should have their right of self-determination, is positive and shows deep understanding of the nature of the Arab-Israeli struggle. It is an independent and brave stand, which has been asserted only by France for some time now. We hope that Europe will show a similar attitude, which would be a painful blow to the Camp David partners, particularly the United States, since it is trying to dictate its stand in support of the Zionist policy to others and is actively seeking to win support in an attempt to save the Camp David accords from the deteriorating situation they have reached.

ALGERIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LIBERIAN TRUE WHIG PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD031516 Algiers APS in English 1213 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 03/03/80 (APS)--A joint communique between the National Front for Liberation (FLN) and the "True Whig Party" of Liberia, was published Sunday in Algiers.

A delegation from the True Whig Party led by Mr Edward Reginald Townsend, president of the party, was on an official visit to Algeria from Feb 25 to Mar 1st 1980. During its stay, it held political talks with Mr Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui, Politburo member and party coordinator and was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of the party.

The two delegations reasserted in the communique their resolve to further reinforce relations of friendship and cooperation between their respective parties.

The two delegations examined the situation in Africa and the world and reached a complete identity of views. They expressed concern over the present evolution of some world issues.(...) [as received] which is a threat to international peace and security.

FLN and the "True Whig Party" reasserted their attachment to OAU (Organisation for African Unity) and non-alinement principles of non-interference in domestic affairs, good neighborhood and peaceful settlement of conflicts.

Dealing with the situation in Zimbabwe the two parties denounced the British Government's maneuvres and racialist pressures before and during the elections. They reiterated their support to the Patriotic Front, to the peoples of South Africa and of Namibia and denounced apartheid.

Both sides expressed deep concern over the situation prevailing in Western Sahara and created by the Moroccan regime which through its aggressive and expansionist policy deprives the Saharan people of their national rights and threatens peace and security in the region. They reasserted their indefectible support to the Saharan people.

As for the situation in the Middle East, the two parties consider that U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian accords of Camp David are a danger to the liberty of people in the region as well as a threat to international peace and security.

They reaffirmed that no just and durable solution is possible without the participation of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the recognition of this people's right to an independent state and the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories including Jerusalem.

The two sides reasserted their attachment to the non-aligned movement and noted with satisfaction the increase of its influence and efficiency and its capacity to materialise peoples' aspirations to peace, independence and justice. They emphasized the necessity for a new international economic order more balanced. [as received]

ALGERIA, GDR SIGN CONVENTION ON CONSTRUCTION

LD041746 Algiers APS in English 1211 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers, 4 March (APS)--A delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by the Deputy-Minister of the Mechanical Construction Werner Kohl stayed in Algiers from February 28 to March 3, 1980. This visit stands in the framework of the strengthening of cooperation in the field industry between Algiers and GDR. Mr Kohl had talks with the secretary general of the heavy industry ministery, Tourad Castel, centered on the development and the strengthening of cooperation in the field of steel-construction and the metalic framing.

Following these discussions, a convention stipulating the creation of a joint society of construction was signed between the National Society of Electricity (SONELEC) and and Limax Enterprise. On the other hand, the secretary general of urbanism, construction and housing ministery had talks with Kohl, centered on the prospects of cooperation and aid in the fields of construction, particularly those of urbanism, research and training. GDR's ambassador to Algiers attended this meeting.

HUNGARY OFFERS FARMING EXPERTISE TO ALGERIA

LD031025 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[APS report: "Hungarian Secretary of State at Ministry of Agriculture Visits Algiers"]

[Text] Algiers--Mr Gabor Soos, secretary of state at the Hungarian People's Republic Ministry of Agriculture and Food, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. He was welcomed at Houari Boumediene airport by Mr Bouzid Hamiche, secretary general of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and by the Hungarian ambassador to Algiers.

In a statement to the press Mr Soos said that Algeria and Hungary now have a tradition of relations in the agricultural sphere. He recalled that the food industry in Hungary was at a very low level 30 years ago.

"During the past 30 years a major program has been carried out, raising agricultural production by 70 percent," he specified before saying that he is aware of Algeria's desire to improve the yield of cultivable land. "In this connection," he continued, "we would like to offer our know-how for the development of Algerian agriculture."

ALGERIAN, PDRY PARTY OFFICIALS CONFER IN ALGIERS

LD031015 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[APS report: "Mr Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui receives People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Trades Union Secretary General"]

[Text] Algiers--Politburo member and party coordinator Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui met with (Soltane Mohamed Eddouche), member of the Supreme Council of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and secretary general of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Trade Union Confederation.

The talks took place in the presence of Mr Demene Dibbih Abdall, member of the Central Committee and secretary general of the General Union of Algerian Workers. The talks dealt mainly with the need to work to strengthen existing relations between the two countries and parties and especially between the mass organizations. This extension of relations should lead to richer experience, more extensive exchange of views and coordination of efforts for common objectives.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF JAMAHIRIYAH

LD031800 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

["Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's Third Anniversary Speech"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, March 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution, said the Libyan Arab peoples who were becoming armed are well aware of the legal aspect for the use of arms against others in self defence. When they feel besieged, he added, they will assume their legislative responsibility of defence relying on all the historic precedents, international law and the aspects of aggression. This was part of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's speech to thousands of Libyans who rallied tonight in Green Square, Tripoli, in commemoration of March 2, the third anniversary of the declaration of the Jamahiriyah and the establishment of people's authority.

He added: "When any Arab territory is exposed to foreign aggression, it is the duty of Libyans, as part of the Arab nation, to use all the forces in defence of Arab territory, whether it is requested or not. In such a case the slogan becomes the national spirit of the battle and the reality becomes the reality of the Arab nation. Hence, there can be no consideration of artificial boundaries set up by imperialism."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi discussed the Soviet Union's position regarding the Arab cause. He said the USSR recognises the Palestinians, yet does not extend similar recognition to the (Israelis). He said they provide arms to the Arabs, yet withhold the supply of weapons to (Israel). Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the Soviet Union, as a friend of the Arabs, is prepared to supply all Arabs with arms.

In his speech delivered on the third anniversary of the declaration of people's authority and proclamation of the Jamahiriyah, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said intervention in the Arab world is not a specialty of the Soviet Union, but is more of a practice in which the United States is conversant. After all, America has recently declared the formation of a 100-thousand-strong rapid deployment force.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the function of the above-mentioned force is intervention in foreign territories which are not America's, and the first region in which the United States contemplates intervention is purportedly the Arabian Gulf.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered under what right does the United States intend to intervene in this particular region. Who says the Arabian Gulf is threatened? He said it is America alone which claims that the region is threatened by the Soviet Union.

He added that any Arabian Gulf state which asks for American intervention in the region is an enemy of the Arab nation, the Palestinians and all other peoples, because anyone asking for such action to be taken is in fact calling for (Israeli) intervention. Any ally of the United States is an ally of (Israel).

He said that through our own will we shall seek alliance with whomsoever we desire. Danger now exists for the Palestinian cause and the fate of the Arab nation. He said anyone who seeks alliance with America casts great danger on the fate of the Arab nation.

He added: "The greatest mistake is for the friends and allies of America to believe that they are against (Israel). No friend of the United States could by definition be an enemy of (Israel).

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then dealt with the positions of the United States and the Soviet Union regarding the Palestinian cause.

He said the Soviet Union recognizes the Palestinians where as it does not extend this recognition to (Israel). On the other hand, America considers negotiations with the Palestinians as unthinkable, yet the Palestinians are free at any time to seek aid from the Soviet Union.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the USSR arms the Arabs and boycotts the flow of arms to (Israel). America has commenced the supply of arms to As-Sadat after it has assured itself of his anti-Arab credentials.

He said America arms As-Sadat who is considered a hireling and enemy of the Arabs, but it desists from arming the Egyptians for fear that they might inadvertently support thousands of future 'Abd an-Nasir's who would turn out to be staunch enemies of American colonialism and (Israel).

He said: "Our enmity towards America does not impinge on her reputation, but comes as a result of her enmity towards the Arabs. America has constantly armed (Israel), fought the Arabs, exhausted their oil, totally plundered their wealth and trod upon the Arabs with its absolute alignment with the (Israelis), who own neither oil nor wealth. It took no account of the Arabs who supply America with oil and funds, and whose markets are wide open to American products."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the United States refuses to supply Arabs with arms at a time when it is doing exactly this with (Israel).

Regarding this point Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the Soviet Union's position vis-a-vis the Arabs, he said the USSR is a friend of the Arabs while America is their enemy. This is clear, because the Soviet Union is willing to supply all Arabs with arms.

He said the USSR is not the ally of (Israel). America is the true ally, defender and mentor of (Israel).

He said intervention in the Arab world is not the specialty of the Soviet Union but something in which the United States is more conversant, for it has just announced the formation of a 100-thousand-strong rapid deployment force.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered about the nature of Islam which America seeks to protect and respect, pointing to Carter's statement which notes his readiness to defend the Muslim faith.

He said: "God, according to America's friends is not the one and almighty, but appears to be President Carter. Their 'kaba' is not the one we know of in Mecca, but the White House of Washington."

Colonel al-Qadhdafi said the Islam which America purports to defend is not the religion of God as revealed to our Prophet Mohammad. It is the Islam of Kissinger who has continued to advocate the alleged support of his country to the Muslims.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the responsibility of revolution is left to the people themselves. The workers, shackled by the chains of exploitation, he added, and who surrender their produce, have the right to revolution and seizure of centres of production where they work. By way of a people's-workers administration, they are capable of seizing their right to production and return the ownership of production equipment to the masses. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the wage earner is the one who feels the need for revolution. It is he who can revolt against the employer. He added: "It is not reasonable that the Libyans revolt on behalf of the jamahir (masses) against their oppressors and achieve freedom for them.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "On the Arab front, we have the responsibility of revolution to the Arab masses who are capable through better awareness of their reality of carrying out revolution at their own discretion.

"Libyans are a master people because they possess authority, wealth and arms," the leader of the grand Al-Fatah Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the flame of freedom will rise in all parts where the masses are chained by dictatorships.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi heralded to the peoples of the world the final emancipation, he [word indistinct] after it has become possible to establish a Jamahiriyah, the people's authority, people's committees and congresses everywhere, those peoples who are subjected to exploitation oppression and injustice, will not suffer slavery for long, neither will they continue to be treated arbitrarily.

The leader of the grand Al-Fatah Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, described those who cast doubt on the establishment of the Jamahiriyah as naive, who do not know the laws of history, and the controversy of the struggle for the revolution, the controversy of the struggle for freedom.

They do not know that the Jamahiriyah is the authority of the masses (jamahir), and the masses everywhere are continuing the struggle to achieve and practise authority, through people's congresses and committees.

He stressed that the era of the Jamahiriyah will spread amongst those who fell behind the course of history. Addressing those who wonder "from where have you brought the Jamahiriyah? he answered, "It is the Jamahiriyah which has come to us and not us who brought it."

He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah is the crowning of the masses' struggle for freedom.

He stressed that the Jamahiriyah is an inevitable historic development.

He said that the masses everywhere love the Libyan Arab people, they stand by them and wish them success because they know that the sucess of the Jamahiriyah is that of the era of the masses everywhere, that "your victories are theirs and those who dislike you dislike their own peoples and want to tyrannize them."

He stressed that what is happening in Libya now is a practical expression of the use of the authority's potential by the masses, the same potentials which were previously owned by the government.

He said that after the establishment of the people's authority, authority fell into the hands of the people as the masses themselves are exploiting their potentials and using them to reinforce their authorities.

He said that the governments which try to solve their presence in various ways, are using the potentials of their authority to serve and glorify themselves. He pointed out that the idea of giving governments the potential to protect the masses and establish public security is a superstition which does not stand for it and was surpassed by the historic and amazing development of the masses in this world. He added that the potentials of all the authorities which were established in Libya since the Ottoman era up to after the false independence were today restored to the Libyan Arab people so that they may inherit from them, from one generation to another.

He pointed out that the police repressive measures imposed on the peoples are shameful and dirty. "Every time the people's masses launch a people's revolution and gain access to new economic, political and defence capabilities, we feel that the freedom is reinforced," he said. The leader of the grand Al-Fatah Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said that the Libyan Arab people, who are becoming an armed people, know the legitimate aspect of using force against someone else.

If they feel that they are besieged, they have the right to use force to liberate themselves. In this case they would be performing the duty of self-defence.

If the Libyan people feel they are besieged, they have the right to perform the duty of legitimate self-defence, on the basis of the historic precedents and the force of international law. Under any circumstances can this be seen as aggression?

He went on to say that when an Arab land is exposed, at any time, to a foreign aggression, it becomes the duty of Libyans who are part of the Arab nation to use all bases to defend the Arab land, whether they are asked to do so or not.

Then they would be acting under the slogan of the national battle, this reality would be that of the Arab nation.

Then no consideration would be given to the artificial boundaries which were set up by imperialism.

He stressed that Arab capabilities must be devoted to confront any aggression and that the Libyan Arab force cannot hesitate in engaging in the national battle to defend the Arab land.

He said that the question of revolution in these states was not one of the tasks of the Libyan people, because the latter does not export revolution, and does not fight on behalf of other peoples.

Peoples who expect armed Libyans to enter their territories and liberate them are people who do not deserve to live but to always suffer the domination of their despots.

He said that allegations that Libyans are going to invade Tunisia, Egypt, or Chad are lies and fairy tales.

When the Egyptian people carried out revenge operations in 1976 and 1977, operations which are still going on, he said, the Egyptian Government blatantly lied, accusing the Libyans of involvement. However, when asked whether any Libyan was captured then, the answer was no and the world laughed at this shaky government which held its neighbours responsible for its mistakes and problems.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the reason behind these allegations and fabrications is that a government which is facing continuous popular revolutions is too ashamed to admit these popular uprisings are internal.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that any foreign threat to or occupation of any Arab territories is a threat to and occupation of the Libyan territories because the Libyan's lands are an indivisible part of the Arab lands which extend from the Atlantic to the Gulf. The Libyan people are part of the Arab people and the freedom of the Arab nation is indivisible, he said.

The Arab nation is suffering from the absence of freedom, he said, and also from humiliation as a result of their suppression of the (?freedom) of one of its peoples, the Palestinians, and because a part of the Arab world, Palestine, is occupied by a foreign force.

We are ready for a confrontation with colonialism, he added and we will not stand idle in the face of any colonialist intervention in any Arab territory. Whether asked or not, we shall act to help any Arab country. If we become the martyrs of Arab nationalism and territories, we would have fulfilled our wishes.

The defence of the Arab nationalism and the Arab land is an act of self-defence, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi went on, and the colonialists agents should be reminded of that if they think they can rule, backed by the force of colonialism.

He again stressed that in case of any foreign intervention in an Arab land, it becomes legitimate for other Arab forces to intervene and fight, on this same land. He wondered, how can foreign forces intervene and fight in certain Arab territories while denying this right to Arab forces, on Arab territories?

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the responsibility for the revolution and the establishment of the Jamahiriyah and the people's authority is the peoples themselves. The workers who suffer exploitation then concede their products [as received] are those who have the right to revolt and seize the production establishments where they work--through a popular workers administration which would enable them to take over their share of the production and restore the ownership of the production tools to the people's masses.

He pointed out that it is the hired worker who feels the necessity for the revolution and he is the one capable of revolution against the employer. He went on to say that it is inconceivable for Libyans to revolt on behalf of the masses, against the despots, and to give them their freedom, because responsibility for the revolution remains that of those peoples.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed confidence that these masses would be capable of revolution and emancipation from their despots and bloodsuckers.

He referred to the revolutionary attempts which took place in some Arab countries and said they could not achieve material victory from the first day but have changed the course thanks to the martyrs. With the blood of those martyrs they wrote the document of liberation.

He stressed that the blood of the revolutionaries will not be in vain and that nothing could wipe out what was written with the blood of the martyrs for the cause of freedom.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi saw that the revolutionary march has started and will be crowned by the victory of the masses and the setting up of people's congresses and committees despite all colonialists, reactionaries and ruling tools, which might think they are delaying the day of the revolution.

He emphasized that this day is imminent. It is nearer than the day of resurrection. It is an inevitable reality which no one can escape and those rulers who realized that, having collapsed in fear.

The leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution said, "We leave the responsibility of the revolution to the Arab masses (jamahir) who have the right and ability to carry it out once they get to know the reality".

The Arab nation today faces one common enemy, he said: The (Israeli) enemy which achieved unfortunately a great victory and imposed its control on Egypt, the mother of Arabism, who has now hoisted the (Israeli) flag in defiance of the Arab nation, despite the fact that this flag symbolizes the bloodshed for which (Israel) was responsible.

All the Arab regimes, he urged, regardless of their conflicts, should realize they are facing one common enemy: the (Israeli)-Pharaonic enemy under the American aegis. As for the masses which have perception of their own reality and are more qualified to deal with the situation in a revolutionary way, having defined their targets allowed by their resources.

The leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution stressed that the forces of Zionism and imperialism have rallied against the Arab nation and recorded this historic victory against it.

It was these forces which forced Egypt to capitulate and submit and to accept the hoisting of the (Israeli) flag over Egypt. From this we conclude that the real enemy of the Arab nation is the United States of America and that the latter's friends and allies are those of the (Israelis).

He further explained that those who want to be hostile to the (Israelis) and the allies of America are liars, charlatans, and hypocrites who deceive the Arab masses and only deceive themselves. He added that the Arabs who are the friends of America are those of the (Israelis).

The Arab masses will get to know that their rulers who befriend America and ally with her are deceiving and misleading them because America is (Israel) and (Israel) is America.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that those who invest in Egyptian banks are supplying the (Israelis) with these funds and contributing to the Arab nation's defeat.

He said that those who open their airports to Egyptian aeroplanes are opening a lifeline to the Zionist enemy across Egypt.

They should put an end to this. Otherwise we shall address the asses who are capable of destroying the airports used by (Israeli) and Egyptian aeroplanes, since "Egyptair" and "El-Al" have become one airline, an aggressive American-Hebraic-Pharaonic alliance hostile to the Arab nation.

In order to be sincere in confronting the enemy, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that we should dissociate ourselves from allies who support it financially and militarily, for it is impossible to be a friend of the United States and an enemy of (Israel).

This is a misleading deception of the masses, we should not tolerate such hypocricy and shall incite the masses from the Atlantic to the Gulf to confront these policies which threaten to destroy the Arab nation.

The pan-Arab front which met in Baghdad should remain loyal to its national stance and true in its confrontation of this common enemy, he added. With American help the (Israelis) will be able to occupy more Arab territories for, nobody except the United States can enable two million (Israeli) to defeat over 150 million Arabs.

Thus, the Jordanian people could shortly become refugees in camps like the Palestinians, and thus Jordanians would [words indistinct].

The same applies to the Lebanese people who are already becoming like the Palestinians, driven out of their homes.

Similarly, the Iraqis will become refugees if Syria fell and the people of the Arab Peninsula fled in the desert, driven by the (Israeli) advance which would follow the fall of Jordan.

There was an (Israeli) conspiracy revealed by King Husayn of Jordan, to occupy the east bank of Jordan, he added.

They are preparing for organizing such a step and nothing is left to carry out the plan except the actual crossing of the River Jordan.

Those who have Egyptian embassies on their territories, even without the ambassadors, he emphasized, are in fact establishing links with (Israel) and recognizing the (Israelis). Whether they defied the (Israelis) in the Arab League with us, is irrelevant.

The leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, declared that if Jordan falls, the Arab people in the Arabian Peninsula would be at the mercy of the (Israelis).

Then this Arab people will find out that it was America which invaded their land, and America's ally who enabled the (Israelis) to do so and America who enabled the (Israelis) to reach Al-Madinah.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added that America has interests and wants to enslave the peoples and absorb their resources.

It wants the oil fields to remain under its control. He emphasized that America's friends and allies are those of the (Israelis). Those who sit with us and say (Israel) is their enemy are naive, that is if any of them is a friend of America.

The leader of the grand al-Fatah revolution affirmed that Islam needs a revolution in order to draw the differences between the Islam of Allah and that of the United States pointing out that the real Islam is that of Muhammad and not that fabricated by Kissinger.

We believe in the Islam of Allah is not that protected by the United States because the real Islam is fought by the United States.

The real Muslims are the victim with a violent war by the United States. He called upon the masses to start a real Islamic revolution to expose the right from the wrong, to differentiate between those who worship God and those who worship hypocrisy, deception and paganism.

The grand al-Fatah revolution, he confirmed, is a real Islamic revolution to which the hostility of the United States is obvious.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said "the colonialist are misled. They will regret it bitterly if they make their assessment on the basis of the present status quo, because the people's revolution is simmering under ground and its eruption will destroy the palace despots, turning the whole area upside down, and we say to the imperialists that behind the existing Arab image are other revolutionary and historic ones".

The peoples are lead by the people's revolution towards power, and the imperialists should know that the masses will be triumphant as they were in Libya when imperialism had to reconsider the situation.

He added that the people's revolution is the only one that never loses the betting because it is instigated and led by the revolutionary committees. Such committees are a living force which makes history.

It is the forces of arbitration, exploitation and treachery which are bound to be the losers, as always.

[Words indistinct] afraid of confrontation, he pointed out, nor do we fear the risk because we believe in dicta which will certainly insure that we win the "historic bet", sooner or later.

Freedom, he said, is the freedom of man everywhere. It is the immortal dictum we use as our weapon, we are sure of winning the "historic bet".

He pointed out that the victory of freedom and happiness and the realization of the aspirations of everyman, are the immortal ideals which will prevail. The miserable masses are searching for happiness and the road to that happiness is that of freedom. To this end, the masses will offer a succession of martyrs as they did throughout history.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ADDRESSES NATION ON ACCESSION ANNIVERSARY

LD031354 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1033 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Speech by Moroccan King Hassan II on the Anniversary of his Accession to the Throne; venue not specified--recorded]

[Excerpts] We have struggled in all fields demanded of us in seeking development and prosperity, defending our dignity, protecting our sovereignty and fighting to raise the word of God and bolstering the foundation of Islam.

Our efforts have not been confined to our homeland. Our efforts did not stop at minor objectives. Our efforts extended are afield and have brought results. They bore great fruit and proved that a united harmonious Morocco is capable of withstanding challenges from any source. It is fully prepared to contribute, by its sound opinion and vision, wherever sound courses and secure lines are adopted. My people, I am confident that there is no need for me today to enumerate the steps we have made in all fields of achievement and accomplishment. In my speech to you today, I will confine myself to questions and issues which I feel we have to review to explain our views and to affirm the positions we have taken regarding them, so you may know that in all matters affecting our internal and other questions we are serious in our efforts, despite adverse conditions, to insure a prosperous life for the present and future generations, protect our national dignity and territorial integrity and to secure conditions leading to durable security and just peace in an area with which we have the closest ties and bonds.

You are aware, dear people, that our Sahara, which we retrieved by the old legal methods and by the Green March, which will remain a glittering event in your glorious history, is until now the cause of controversy between those who know the truth of the matter and those who do not know it or do not wish to know it.

We have exerted considerable efforts on many levels to convince those who have taken hostile stands and who have persisted in their stubbornness. We have expressed a great deal of readiness to discuss ways to end the atmosphere of tension that reigns over this northern part of the western region of our continent. But our readiness has not met with an equal response.

As we hoped that the dreamers would wake up to reality, we felt that stubbornness was part of a premeditated plan aimed at disturbing conditions here and there in preparation for the imposition of influence and hegemony and for seizure and usurpation.

Events then followed which proved the correctness of our feelings: Twice attacks were launched against Zaire; transgression even extended to the holy mosque; a huge army marched to invade Afghanistan; and troubles then moved to southern Tunisia.

Thus the premeditated plan has begun to show gradually what the true objectives and aims are. It has become evident that the repeated attacks against our territories in the Sahara are only part of a wider plot which seeks through aggression and attacks to replace one status quo with another.

As well as military aggression committed by the enemies of our unity, there are numerous attempts made at international conferences and meetings, irrespective of the purpose or topic of such conferences and meetings, with the aim of embarrassing and annoying Morocco in order to win support for the claims of our opponents. Despite this, we clearly and sincerely seek peace and security. Our neighbor, Algeria, will find us ready to discuss ways of establishing peace and reassurance when reason triumphs over wrong and reason and wisdom prevail.

Dear people, the Sahara is an indivisible part of Morocco. This is a fact which our friends have come to recognize. Our enemies must understand that this is now a historical fact that cannot be changed.

We will continue to strengthen our forces and bolster our defense machinery. We will be ready at all times to repel and rout plotters, adventurers, the covetous and those seeking to detract from our territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

Remember, the Sahara consists of provinces which have willingly become part of our regime and our country. We accord them the same degree of attention and care as the other regions and provinces. Before long, its features will change and its territory will don its brightest attire following the construction we are carrying out and the social and economic means we are providing that will raise its standard to that of the other areas of our national territory.

Dear people, I am confident that the unity of tne nation and the closing of its ranks with regard to our retrieved Sahara will always be the strongest factors for preserving it and giving it prosperity.

Since the bolstering of our defense machinery is an undisputed matter from which there is no escape and since the protection of the national territory is a matter on which our nation is agreed and to which it has given priority, then it is one of our most essential duties to provide all the necessary human and material capabilities for the sacred defense of our unity and sovereignty. These capabilities cannot be achieved unless our future plans cover social and economic development.

The question of Jerusalem continues to worry and preoccupy us. We are extremely anxious to see the third most holy mosque [Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem] liberated from occupation, shackles, injustice and sorrow so that dignity and reassurance is returned.

A conference was held a few months ago in Islamabad following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Muslims were prompted to hold this conference to show their concern for a country with a long tradition of Islam and strongly adhered to Islam. It is not strange that all the Muslim countries at the conference adopted a frank and clear stand condemning and denouncing the invasion as having neither acceptable justification nor reasonable excuse.

Dear people, once more we affirm that the Sahara is ours. This fact, which we swore to uphold and die for, cannot be changed by the intrigues of the enemies or the greed that is so evident, despite all masks.

The conditions through which we are living today are cruel and demand sacrifices. As you all know, these conditions stem from our need to confront attempts seeking to detract from our sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also stem from disturbed world economic conditions and the repercussions these conditions have on your daily lives and standard of living. We cannot escape enduring these hard times, despite the sufferings they bring, until God grants us relief.

Morocco has made prominent contributions both at home and abroad in the countries of brothers and friends, and has made tangible contributions to the various meetings and conferences devoted to matters of Arab thought or touching on social and economic affairs. But our contribution in all these fields has prompted us to contemplate the formation of a resident institution in our kingdom for 60 men of intellect and those versed in sciences and knowledge. They would meet to study matters relating to wide fields of thought such as the sciences of faith, religious jurisprudence, language, philosophy, ethics, methods of government, history, literature, arts, mathematics, pedagogy, medicine, diplomacy, abstract and other sciences, economy, industry, building, technologies and so forth. These sciences have been and still are the source of pride for past and present civilizations and culture.

To achieve these objectives and to establish ties of acquaintanceship among men of various nationalities and continents who are famous for the books they have written and for the contributions they made to culture, we have issued an edict providing for the establishment of an academy for our kingdom. We have decreed that our royal academy shall hold its first meeting in the coming month of April, God willing.

Dear people, our retrieved Sahara has been exposed for many years to repeated abominable attacks by gangs equipped with the most modern military hardware and the strongest of weapons. These gangs move out of the Algerian territory and return to it in defeat and failure after having tried to invade our territory. Had it not been for the vigilance of our Royalist Armed Forces, gendarmes and support forces, had it not been for their unexcelled courage and heroism, had it not been for their great sacrifices our enemies would have achieved their goal of seizing a part of our dear territory and would have achieved their objective of beseiging our country. Our forces are still being subjected to treacherous aggression against the various areas of southern part of our kingdom. Yet, thanks to their shrewdness, strength, fierceness and valor, our forces have triumphed. Because of these great characteristics they deserve all praise from their supreme commander on this great day, and of all citizens, for the services they render to the homeland.

BELGIAN MINISTERS COMMENT ON VISIT TO MOROCCO

LD031651 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 23 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Numerous Possibilities Exist for Cooperation Between Belgium and Morocco"]

[Excerpt] Belgian Foreign Trade Minister Robert Urbain and Belgian Minister for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Andre Baudson recently carried out a short official visit to Morocco during which they had contacts with their Moroccan counterparts and visited several regions in the kingdom.

Accompanied by top-level, and very able civil servants of their respective departments, the Belgian ministers at the end of this trip expressed their satisfaction at the possibilities arising from these contacts.

Mr Andre Baudson, Belgian minister for posts, telegraphs and telephones stated in particular:

"The outcome of our visit has been positive and should lead to closer Belgian-Moroccan cooperation in the technical and social spheres, bearing in mind the importance of the Moroccan community in our country. A series of concrete measures has been formulated to facilitate the residence of immigrant Moroccans and their families in our country; still in the social sphere, there are plans for exchanges between the children of telecommunications personnel during holidays so as to improve understanding of the realities of life of the two peoples.

On the purely technical plane, there are plans to send Moroccan trainees to Belgian administrations to familiarize themselves better with the methods and operation of the Belgian postal service. These trainees would be introduced mainly to sorting and the working of administration. We also touched on the question of standardizing equipment; I should like to say that throughout my talks, I dealt with officials who impressed me by their (?quality) [only "quali" printed in original, rest of word dropped] and by their deep understanding of the problems."

A Need for Better Mutual Understanding

For his part, the Foreign Trade Minister Robert Urbain stated in particular:

"My visit to Morocco was fixed when I was minister for posts, telephones and telegraph. I have since taken on the duties of foreign trade, but I did not consider cancelling this visit, since I feel that better understanding between Belgians and Moroccans is necessary in this. I have thus had meetings with the Moroccan ministers for trade and industry as well as equipment and national development, without neglecting an overall view of political problems with Secretary of State Tazi. With Prime Minister Maati Bouabid we achieved an understanding of our respective concerns.

"I feel that bilateral exchanges could develop first in the sphere of direct Belgian industrial investment in Morocco, followed by increased trade exchanges thanks to a better mutual understanding. "On the first point, we have agreed to exchange delegations whose task will be to assess Morocco's industrial development potential which is insufficiently well known in Belgium. "On trade promotion in general, we must see how best to stimulate the respective markets."

"Our official visit was followed by a private visit which enabled us to gain a better understanding of the diversity of the realities of Moroccan life. I should like to stress the extremely cordial and friendly climate which attended contacts with Moroccan officials at all levels; this was my first foreign visit as foreign trade minister, but this was just a step in strengthening links between the two countries."

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS

LD031017 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 25 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[MAP report: "Need To Maintain Constant Contact Between Morocco and Mauritania"]

[Text] Rabat, 25 February--Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel left Morocco late Sunday morning after a visit during which he had an audience with His Majesty Hassan II.

The Mauritanian minister also had talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta.

Before his departure Mr Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel said that he gave the king a message from Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

The minister described his talks with Mr M'hamed Boucetta as fruitful and stressed the need to maintain constant contact between Morocco and Mauritania to discuss all questions of common interest.

Mr Mohamed Mokhtar Ould Zamel was seen off by Mr M'hamed Boucetta, his majesty's ambassador to Mauritania, the Mauritanian ambassador to Rabat and a representative of the Casablanca prefecture governor.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA DISCUSSES CONFLICT WITH LIBYA

LD050937 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Mar 80 pp 17-19 LD

[Interview given to 'Irfan Nizam ad-Din by Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira in Tunis--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It seems that the situation has deteriorated further in the past two days. Do you believe that there is a risk of armed confrontation between the two countries [Tunisia and Libya]?

[Answer] Everything is possible from such a temperamental man [Al-Qadhdhafi]. He is with you one day and against you the next.

There are Libyan military concentrations on our border. But between concentrating forces and attacking there is a step which is not easy to take. It is true that he has a large number of tanks and can commit aggression against Tunisia, but what would the consequences be? It is not a question of attacking Tunisia with tanks driven by a group of foreigners but what the consequences of such an action would be.

[Question] I believe that international contacts are continuing. Have you achieved any results in this respect?

[Answer] In my speech to the National Assembly I said that Tunisia has friends. These friends have sided with Tunisia from the beginning of the aggression and have given us what we asked for in these circumstances. They are ready to support us. We are not isolated from the world. If anybody is isolated from the world, it is not Tunisia.

[Question] Will you submit a complaint to the Security Council if the Arab League achieves no result?

[Answer] We preferred to submit the problem to the Arab League because it represents the Arab family. We are waiting to see the result of its meeting. In any case, we have done everything necessary to inform the United Nations, particularly the Security Council.

[Question] In your recent speech you spoke about consolidating the domestic front and relying on your own means to deal with the events in the wake of the Qafsah operation and the Libyan leader's statements. Will this consolidation be accompanied by moral and material reliance on Tunisia's fraternal or friendly states? To what extent will Tunisia accept such support?

[Answer] We accept everything that will help us in repelling aggression, whether this help comes from fraternal or friendly states. I had earlier named some of those who helped us. Since these states helped us when the aggression was committed, I do not believe that they will refrain from supporting us in repelling further possible aggression. The engineer of the aggression suffered a public failure. Not a single official in the world believes that Al-Qadhdhafi's failure, like this previous failures, will not be followed by other failures in other attacks or acts of aggression. Therefore, we believe that in such circumstances our brothers and friends will help and support us. Our brothers and friends are aware that we will not use their support for expansion or for committing aggression against others or interfering in the affairs of others. Our policy is cogent proof of this. The acquisition of instruments of destruction and death has been at the bottom of our list of priorities. We have been directing our efforts to construction and development.

[Question] I came to Tunisia and after leaving the airport I walked in the streets. I did not see French soldiers directing the traffic, as the Libyan radio has claimed.

[Answer] Even some information media in some Arab countries were regrettably deceived by these lies despite the fact that they have ambassadors in Tunis who are aware of the facts. The French support was very limited. We asked for two helicopters and two transport planes from France. We used the helicopters to transport the wounded from Qafsah hospital, which is a small one, to (Safaqis) hospital or to Tunis. We used the transport planes to dispatch troops to Qafash to repel the aggressors. Not a single foreign soldier came to our country. As for the allegation about the presence of French paratroopers in Tunisia, it is a fable fabricated by the Libyan information media. It is unfounded, as you have seen.

[Question] This brings us to the question of the Tunisian workers who have been expelled from Libya. Naturally, every developing country has labor and economic problems in relation to securing work. Has this brought any new problems? What steps have been taken to solve this problem?

[Answer] First, I would like to say that the Tunisian workers in Libya had gone there to work under contracts signed with Libyan businessmen and persons who have projects. Their migration to the neighboring country was not at the direction of the government. Although we are facing some difficulties in employing all the work force, we are diligently trying to create between 42,000 and 45,000 jobs every year. This is a great effort as far as Tunisia's size and capabilities are concerned. I will not be exaggerating when I say that Tunisia is in the forefront of the Third World countries in this sphere.

Irrespective of whether the Libyan rulers believe that the repatriation of the Tunisian workers will create problems for us, we are prepared to take back all our workers who are there at present. We will then see which side will suffer most from such a measure. We have worked out an interim plan to absorb all the Tunisians who are in Libya at present and to incorporate them in the economic cycle. All those who have returned to their country have found work or are about to find work soon.

WESTERN SAHARA

'LARGE-SCALE' SAHARAN ATTACK ON MOROCCAN FORCES REPORTED

LD032100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] According to a military statement issued by Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry, units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched a large-scale attack against the Moroccan invading forces on the outskirts of the town of Bouerate 2 days ago. The Saharan statement said that the Saharan People's Army attacked Moroccan "Zallaqah" mobile units, inflicting on them heavy losses in lives and equipment, in addition to capturing a considerable quantity of military equipment which the Moroccan forces left on the battlefield. A large number of Moroccan soldiers were taken prisoner.

The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry said that a detailed statement will be issued later about this operation and the losses sustained by the Moroccan forces.

AOSARIO URGES EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT TO HEED ITS VIEWS

LD041103 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 20 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[MAP report: "AOSARIO Letter to Mrs Veil"]

[Text] Paris, 20 February--The Association of Natives of Saguia El Hambra and Rio de Oro [AOSARIO] has published in Geneva a letter which it has just sent to European Parliament President Simone Veil in Strasbourg. The text of the letter is as follows:

"The AOSARIO strongly protests against certain decisions which some people are trying to attribute to the native population of the liberated Sahara and denies the right of the mercenaries in Algiers' pay to speak on behalf of this population, whose Moroccan nationality goes back to the dawn of time.

"Since the situation now prevailing in the region is the result of Soviet imperialism's attempts at penetration, our movement urges the president to regard any statement which fails to take account of the real aspirations of the population in this Moroccan region as null and void.

"We respectfully draw the honorable European Parliament's attention to the fact that the four liberation movements and political parties [Revolutionary Movement of Blue Men--Morehob--PUNS] [Party of National Unity of Sahara], [Liberation and Unity Front (FLU and JEMAA)] [punctuation as published] formed in the Sahara during the Spanish occupation, in other words, several years before Algiers formed the POLISARIO, supported a return to Morocco, the fatherland, during their appeal to the United Nations.

"Madam President, referring to its message to the European Assembly's honorable deputies in December 1979, the AOSARIO has the honor to ask this body for permission to explain its viewpoints on this problem in more detail."

AOSARIO DELEGATION VISIT TO ROMANIA REPORTED

LD041105 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 26 Feb 80 p 33 LD

[MAP report: "AOSARIO Delegation Visit to Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 February--The delegation of the Association of Natives of the Sahara Formerly Under Spanish Domination [AOSARIO], which has been on a fact-finding visit to Romania since 20 February, has been received at Socialist Unity Front [FUS] headquarters by FUS representatives, with whom it had talks of a political nature for more than 2 hours. The AOSARIO delegation was received the day after at the headquarters of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace and had talks for 90 minutes with the Romanian foreign minister accompanied by close advisers.

The AOSARIO delegation members subsequently met with representatives of the Romanian League for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia, and received an invitation from the Romanian polytechnical institute. The AOSARIO delegation was received 22 February at the General Union of Trade Unions [UGSR] headquarters, where it had talks with the president of the international commission, the Maghreb relations representative and the head of European relations. Afterwards the AOSARIO delegation members were guests at an FUS lunch in their honor. Several prominent Romanians were present at this lunch during which the two sides exchanged speeches.

On 23 February, the AOSARIO delegation had talks for more than 2 hours with a communist youth delegation, comprising in particular the president of the international department, a member of the Central Council and the representative on international communist youth problems. The same day the AOSARIO delegation members were received a second time by the FUS. During its Romanian visit the AOSARIO delegation met with understanding and a desire for dialog from its hosts. It also used the occasion to form links with the various Romanian organizations.

JORDANIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS POLISARIO'S LAMINE

JN041236 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Mar 80 pp 1, 12 JN

[Article by AR-RA'Y correspondent Salim al-Ma'ani]

[Text] Algiers--Mohamed Lamine, member of the POLISARIO Front Revolutionary Command Council and prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), has said that 80 percent of the Western Sahara has come under front forces' control. In a private interview with AR-RA'Y, Lamine stressed that his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn during the latter's visit to Algeria was one of the most important steps taken by an Arab leader from the Arab east. He added that he also had a number of meetings with Arab and foreign heads of state, all of which led to wider recognition of the Saharan republic and the struggle of its people.

Lamine denied that the POLISARIO had any role in the latest changes within the Mauritanian leadership. He said that these changes are an internal question concerning fraternal Mauritania. The POLISARIO leader welcomed any peaceful efforts that will stop the shedding of fraternal blood over the Western Sahara and called for an international referendum to determine the destiny of the Saharan people. Lamine denied that the POLISARIO has any intention of annexing the Moroccan city of Bouirat, which is now under the control of the POLISARIO Front. He said that the front upholds the principles of good neighborliness and respect for each country's sovereignty.

CABINET REJECTS UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION

TA041420 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Cabinet was united today in rejecting the UN Security Council resolution regarding the establishment of settlements, but it disputed strongly the settlement of Jews in Hebron.

The Cabinet unanimously endorsed a resolution stating the Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is a right that is incontestable and is indivisibly linked to the nation's security. The U.S. representative's support for the UN Security Council's grevious resolution is causing profound dismay and a strong protest in Israel. The Cabinet says no distinction should be made among the quarters in Jerusalem because it is a single city under Israeli sovereignty, in which free access is guaranteed to members of all faiths.

The prime minister informed the Cabinet members about the U.S. President's letter on the vote of his representative. After the Cabinet meeting, ministers told our correspondent they felt that Carter's letter amounted to an attempt to apologize to Israel.

On the other hand, a debate took place among the ministers regarding settling Jews in Hebron. Among other things, a strong exchange of words on that subject occurred between the prime minister and the defense minister. Finally it was decided, following a motion by the prime minister, that practical proposals regarding the settlement in Hebron would be submitted at the next Cabinet session.

Ministers' Comments, Cabinet Resolution

TA041631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Excerpt] A message from President Carter to the prime minister arrived during the Cabinet meeting. Mr Begin read the message to the ministers, which noted that the U.S. vote in the Security Council was a communications foul up. The apology was welcomed, but also with a great deal of doubt. In the opinion of the ministers the message did not wipe clean the Security Council's resolution. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i:

[Begin recording] We have to launch a comprehensive information offensive because our policy is right as manifest by the U.S. public's reaction to the president's instructions [on the Security Council vote]. [end recording]

Minister Shmu'el Tamir:

[Begin recording] It is a good thing that they partially retracted their action. This shows consideration for Israel's firm position and that of Israel's friends and U.S. Jewry. This is not enough and so the Cabinet decision on the issue of the Security Council resolution was passed unanimously totally rejecting this resolution. [end recording]

Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin:

[Begin recording] We have to try and achieve consensus on our reaction as well, both here and in the Knesset, and avoid introducing issues over which there is no consensus because this is, in fact, the issue under dispute. The fact that the United States joined this issue which, this time, deviated from the normal resolution and spoke of removing settlements is serious and calls for a parallel struggle through our friends against the U.S. position. [end recording]

And Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich:

[Begin recording] I think that the vote of the U.S. representative in the Security Council is more credible to me than President Carter's placation. [end recording]

At the meeting Simha Ehrlich said that what we have dreaded has come to pass. If Carter does what he did on the eve of the elections, what is going to happen after the elections, Ehrlich asked. There is a general erosion in Israel-U.S. relations and information activity is not everything. However, the deputy prime minister believes we should not be dragged into demonstrative actions.

At the meeting the defense minister maintained that the Cabinet is devoting its time to matters such as Hebron and Elon More and Israel is becoming a pain in the neck to everyone. However, after the debate the Cabinet unanimously approved the following resolution read by Deputy Cabinet Secretary Dr Mikha'el Nir.

[Begin Nir recording] Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is an incontestable right and indivisibly linked with the nation's security. The U.S. representative's support for the Security Council's devious resolution causes profound dismay and strong protest among the people of Israel. [end recording]

Most ministers opposed linking the deliberation on the U.S. vote with populating Jewish homes in Hebron. Following the political debate the prime minister proposed holding discussions on settling the houses. Ministers Weizman, Ehrlich, Pat and the Democratic ministers opposed making a decision on this issue in today's meeting. It was decided to postpone the debate and against this background there were more fierce exchanges. Minister Pat, who opposes settling Hebron believes: A museum, perhaps; families, no.

[Begin Pat recording] I think that we do not need this. I think we should develop Qiryat Arba'. I view Qiryat Arba' as an independent municipal neighborhood of Hebron and I certainly believe that we should not put 5 or 10 families there and surround them with two battalions of soldiers to guard them. [end recording]

In contrast, Minister David Levi. [Begin recording]

[Levi] A number of ministers, including myself, will examine the operative proposals and I intend to go to Hebron to examine the possibility of making housing improvements.

[Question] Should the settlement in Hebron be linked to the U.S. vote in the Security Council?

[Answer] No, but today more than ever we should stress our inalienable right, not only through declarations, but through deeds. [End recording]

In the end Ministers Ehrlich and Burg proposed that a field examination be carried out prior to deliberations. The prime minister announced that at next week's meeting he will submit practical proposals for settling the houses on the basis of examinations that the ministers will carry out, so the decision on the Hebron issue has again been postponed.

Additional Remarks

TA042020 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Further details on the Cabinet session and statements by ministers during the meeting. From the studio by our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram.

[Ram] There was tension and drama at the meeting. The moment of truth with ourselves has come, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said. One has to learn to live with differences of opinion. It is impossible to claim that every settlement is necessitated by security.

The prime minister: Don't raise your voice.

Weizman continued: Knesset foreign affairs and security committee chairman, Moshe Arens, has to resign. He does not represent the government line. And regarding Hebron, Weizman said: Should the Cabinet decide, in reaction to the Security Council resolution to settle the houses in Hebron, I shall vote against. I am against Jewish settlement in Hebron.

The prime minister: The decision on Hebron was adopted in the Cabinet unanimously, with the defense minister concurring too.

Weizman to the premier: Don't raise your voice to me.

The prime minister: I am the chairman; don't make such remarks!

Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich: The U.S. vote is more meaningful than President Carter's amendment. There is an erosion in Israeli-European relations; U.S. Jewry is embarrassed. Simha Ehrlich proposes not to be dragged into extreme demonstrative actions.

Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz: The Security Council resolution implies a return to the 1967 borders. A consensus with the Alinement is to be sought on this matter. Also the Alinement opposes a return to the '67 borders.

Minister Moshe Nisim: The resolution was adopted because of the international urgency to secure the oil interests. Let us stop castigating ourselves and let us not change the government policy in Judaea and Samaria.

Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir: Carter's last statement diminished only very little the gravity of the U.S. vote in the Security Council, and as for Hebron: When many Cabinet members don't understand the reason for populating the two houses, Tamir says, how can foreigners be expected to understand?

Industry Minister Gid'on Pat: We have to be careful lest the Americans close the taps.

Housing Minister David Levi: The U.S. vote is a deception harming Israel and the process of peace. David Levi calls for settling Hebron at once, to transfer Cabinet meetings to East Jerusalem and continue settlement in Judaea, Samaria and in the Jordan Valley.

Up to this point, only a few details of what was said today at the Cabinet session.

Carter's Letter to Begin

TA041722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] Our correspondent has learned the contents of the message President Carter sent to Menahem Begin. The U.S. President states in the message that there is no change and there will be no change in the policy of the United States toward Israel. The President says he gave instructions to erase from the resolution the articles pertaining to Jerusalem and to the dismantling of the settlements, but there was a communications foul up. The U.S. President does not say in his letter who is guilty of that communications foul up.

The prime minister related the message to the Cabinet members, but they did not accept the clarification and hence they recommended that Israel protest to Washington its vote in the UN Security Council.

Peres, Ben-Ma'ir Comment

TA041657 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 4 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Knesset does not view President Carter's clarifying message as reducing the implied severity of the U.S. joining the condemnation of Israel in the Security Council. Our correspondent in the Knesset Asher Fisch spoke with two members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the first Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. [Begin recording]

[Peres] I view this as a blow to the peace process because such resolutions commit the Arab camp to radicalizing their positions. No Arab can allow himself to be more moderate than the U.S. position even if this is later regretted. I view the European position as a major pitfall in the peace making process between us and the Arab world. You have to understand that there are two sides to the negotiations and if certain countries in Europe think that it is possible to impose the whole price of peace--to the extent of undermining Israel's security--on Israel's shoulders they prove that they lack a minimal understanding of the conditions required to achieve peace in the Middle East.

[Question] In your opinion, what should Israel's reaction to the U.S. vote be?

[Answer] First of all I think that the Israeli Government is making its own mistakes. However, the reaction should be unequivocal: total rejection of the U.S. position and a firm demand for unequivocal clarifications on the U.S. position. [end recording]

That was Shim'on Peres. Here is another reaction, this time from the coalition. Yehuda Ben-Me'ir of the NRP expresses disappointment with today's Cabinet decision and its reaction to the U.S. vote and President Carter's clarifications.

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] I think there should have been an unequivocal decision on action. Either the Cabinet does not understand the severity of the situation which is being unfolded before our eyes or for some reason it does not wish to react to this situation. I have studied the Security Council resolution word by word. This is an unprecedentedly serious resolution and all the U.S. excuses--if you know how the Americans work and I do know something about this--you will know that these are meaningless excuses. I think that the State of Israel is facing one of its most serious and important crossroads and if we do not make it clear that we can also react with deeds and policy, not only with condemnations and statements, and if we do not make it clear to the United States that it has to decide where it stands, and it is not clear that they wish to achieve a split with us on these issues, we will only make the situation worse and not better. For example, I think we should react on the autonomy. We cannot repeat old mistakes. We cannot continue with the working committees on the autonomy tomorrow and the day after when the United States, which has already made up its mind and pulled the rug from under Israel's feet in the Security Council resolution, which it supported, is a party to them. [end recording]

JERUSALEM CONCERNED OVER EROSION IN EUROPEAN STAND

TA050915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 5 Mar 80 TA

[Text] This morning, Jerusalem sources repeated their deep concern over the erosion that has taken place in European countries regarding Middle East issues. The Israeli ambassadors to European countries have been asked to clarify to the governments to which they are accredited that last week's declarations contradict the Camp David accords, harm the peace negotiations and in fact call for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay notes that five European countries have already expressed their position in favor of self-determination for the Palestinians. They are: the FRG, France, Britain, Ireland and Belgium. Jerusalem regards with special concern the fact that the announcement favoring self-determination for the Palestinians was this time not accompanied by a declaration on the right of all the countries in the area to live in recognized and secure borders. In the past, every declaration in support of the Palestinians was coupled by a balancing declaration, supporting Israel's secure existence.

WEIZMAN: NORMALIZATION AGREEMENTS TO BE SIGNED BY 8 APRIL

TA050805 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Mar 80 p 2 TA

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] All the agreements between Israel and Egypt on normalization of relations will be signed on or before April 8, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman told the Cabinet yesterday.

Reporting on his contacts with his Egyptian counterpart, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Weizman said they will hold a final meeting on April 8 in Cairo to wind up their joint mission--which is to codify normalization in a series of signed accords in specific fields.

Weizman said that subcommittees had already completed their work in communications, land and sea traffic, civil aviation, culture and science, and tourism. The accords in the last two spheres will be signed this week, he stated.

The minister said that two other subcommittees will meet on March 9 in Israel, discussing trade and agriculture.

On March 10, Weizman said, he will meet with 'Ali in Egypt in the forum of the "overall normalization headquarters," of which they are co-chairmen. An additional working group will then be established, he said, to set up a border-crossing procedure for residents of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to visit Egypt, and for Palestinian Arabs in Egypt to visit the areas.

He said that on March 23, the headquarters will convene in Israel and finalize the accords on trade and agriculture.

On April 8, he said, the headquarters will finalize the border-crossing arrangement, thus ending its operations.

Cultural Agreement Initialed

TA041329 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Mar 80 p 3 TA

[By Cairo correspondent Shmu'el Segev]

[Excerpt] A dispute among several Israeli ministers was what caused the cultural, educational and scientific agreement between Israel and Egypt to be merely initialed rather than finalized yesterday in Cairo.

The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry had directed Ambassador Eliyahu Ben-Elisar to sign the agreement on behalf of the Israeli Cabinet. Whereas an Egyptian official of an equal rank was to have signed on behalf of the Egyptian Government. However, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman wanted to sign the agreement as the head of the ministerial committee for normalization; whereas education and culture minister Zvulun Hammer thought that the first Israeli-Egyptian agreement in the area under his responsibility should be signed by him. Hammer even approached Prime Minister Menahem Begin on this.

The agreement was initialed yesterday in the Egyptian Information Department by Foreign Ministry assistant director general for information, Moshe Arad and by Ambassador ('Isa Saj ad-Din), the head of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's cultural department. The 5-year agreement will take effect immediately after it is signed. The agreement itself is worded very generally. Israel has similar agreements with 40 other countries. The formulation of the agreement was examined by Dr Butrus Ghali personally, and he approved it without making any comments.

The signing ceremony was not without political overtones. On Dr Ghali's orders, during the ceremony the Egyptian representative raised the question of the status of Jerusalem and demanded that the Jerusalem Coptic monastery be returned to Egyptian ownership. After talking about the historic significance of signing this first agreement, Ambassador ad-Din said: "The Egyptian Government cannot ignore the need to retrieve our religious rights. The holy places for Islam in Jerusalem must be returned to us. The 800 million Muslims all over the world, who are led spiritually by Egypt, are eager for this moment. As for the (Dayr as-Sultan) Monastery, it has been owned by the Egyptian Coptic Church since 1654, but was seized by force by the Government of Israel on 25 April, 1970. We demand that Israel fulfill the Jerusalem Supreme Court order of 16 March 1971 and return the monastery, which it should have returned to Egypt on 16 April, 1971."

In reply, Moshe Arad thanked the government of Egypt for the warm reception accorded to the Israeli delegation. He said that this first agreement between Israel and Egypt would contribute to further understanding between the two countries and would help the two peoples to be better acquainted with their respective cultures.

As for Jerusalem, Arad said, it has always been the capital of Israel, and today it also plays a central role in the lives of the Jewish people. He noted that since the reunification of the city in 1967, Israel has promised full freedom of access to all the holy sites and enabled the members of all religions to maintain freedom of worship. He added that hundreds of thousands of pilgrims arrive in Jerusalem daily, providing the best proof that there really is freedom of worship in the city of David.

The agreement stipulates that Israel and Egypt will encourage exchanges of experts and scientists in various areas to promote understanding of the culture and educational heritage of both nations.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL ANNOUNCES CHANGE IN CURFEW TIMES

LD041720 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Announcement by the Ministry of Interior--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear inhabitants of the city of Kabul, the (?actions) by the enemies of the country's freedom and independence and by the spies of the United States, Pakistan [word indistinct] and China are engaging in the most treacherous propaganda in order to upset once again, the peaceful life of the inhabitants of Kabul.

The government security forces are continuing their thorough search for their elimination, arrest, investigation and capture and can insure the safety of all the people. Therefore, for the convenience and ease of the people of Kabul the curfew has been changed and will now extend from 2100 through 0432.

The respected citizens of Kabul city should rigidly observe the curfew until further notice. Respected inhabitants of the city of Kabul who wish to transport the sick to hospitals and have other related needs can telephone the numbers 20100, (?20700), 21600, 20194 or 41080 for assistance.

GROWTH IN SOVIET ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE HAILED

LD042332 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] After the development of the new phase of the Sawr Revolution, economic, financial and technical cooperation with our friendly and great northern neighbor, the USSR, has been extended and is increasing. This cooperation covers various aspects of development related to social and economic projects including industrial, agricultural and communication projects in our country.

A source at the Ministry of Planning, in explaining these facts, told a BAKHTAR reporter today that in the sphere of mutual exchanges of goods needed by the public and the national economy of the two countries, and in accordance with the protocol and trading documents signed by the two countries, it is hoped that a large amount of goods--some by way of trading, some by way of the grant-in-aid and some by way of USSR loans--will be imported to the country, which, in comparison to the last year, will show an increase of 60-70 percent.

It is also hoped that in the near future the USSR will put at the disposal of Afghanistan new financial aid for the import of goods and transport equipment.

KARMAL RECEIVES REPLY TO GREETINGS MESSAGE TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

LD042320 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry reports that the following reply message addressed to Babrak Karmal, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, [PDPA], chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA has been received from the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

Your Excellency Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, I hereby thank you for your excellency's cordial wishes to me and the people of India on the occasion of India's national day. I thank you for the friendly wishes expressed in your message. I take this opportunity of expressing my best wishes for your health and prosperity.

[Signed] Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.

DFLP DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

GP041825 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] delegation, which recently arrived in Kabul, held a press conference attended by local journalists. Following are the most important points made at the conference:

At this important meeting with correspondents from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan we reaffirm our solidarity with Afghanistan's revolution, masses and its courageous, active and tolerant leadership, and Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Revolutionary Council Chairman and prime minister. We the Palestinians and Muslim Arabs support you and your national and democratic revolution. We are confident that the majority of the Arab peoples are aware of the significance of the revolution in Afghanistan. They oppose the Islamabad Conference and all conspiracies and intrigues by Arab reactionaries.

We declare to you that the defense of the Afghan revolution is a living cause in all Arab countries. At a meeting attended by about 120 labor organizations and unions the conferees declared the Muslim Arab peoples' solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan.

In answer to a question, a delegation member said: The DFLP is an independent organization. It is armed with an [word indistinct] workers ideology and is struggling independently in accordance with society's needs and development and the existing favorable conditions. It is an active member of the Palestinian liberation movement.

He added: Our organization is currently known among the Palestinian people as a popular, political and progressive organization. It enjoys a good standing among our people.

In answer to a question on As-Sadat's traitorous relations with Israel and his collusion with U.S. imperialism he said: In addition to their legal [word indistinct] of Israel, Arab reactionaries, in accordance with the plans of U.S. imperialism and other capitalist countries and the Camp David (?accords), seek to divide the revolutionary forces.

In answer to another question he said: The shameless Arab reactionaries who are today disseminating false propaganda against Afghanistan's revolution, have--throughout the history of the Palestinian resistance--colluded with the imperialists against the Palestinians, and have always supported the organizations that were on the side of imperialism and Zionism. It is no surprise to us that Arab reactionaries should conspire against the Afghan people's revolution and dance to the imperialists' tunes.

Arab reactionaries have no right to speak in the name of the Arab peoples because they are currently alined with imperialism and Zionism against the Palestinian people and the toiling Muslim Arab. As-Sadat and others are the best examples of these reactionaries who are serving imperialism.

We reaffirm the Palestinian fighters' solidarity with the Afghan people and believe that the Soviet Union's fraternal aid to Afghanistan's freedom, independence and prosperity is fruitful and useful. We say that just as the Soviet Union is defending you and your revolution it is also defending and supporting Palestine's freedom and revolution.

DELHI: KARMAL RECEPTIVE TO INDOCHINA-TYPE CONFERENCE

BK050855 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Afghanistan President Mr Babrak Karmal has indicated his country's willingness to consider any suggestion for convening an Indochina-type conference of the concerned parties to decide on a border force to police the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier.

In an interview to a Bombay weekly, Mr Karmal said that any such agreement should conform to the UN Charter so that there would not be any meddling in the internal affairs of his country. We must have a credible guarantee, particularly from Pakistan, that its territory would not be misused for subversive activities before he could ask Soviet troops to go home.

AFP: KONARHA PROVINCE FALLS TO SOVIET TROOPS

BK050343 Hong Kong AFP in English 0314 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[AFP "News in Brief"]

[Text] Islamabad: The Afghanistan Province of Konarha, a major stronghold for Afghan insurgents, has fallen to Soviet troops after heavy casualties, according to leaders of five rebel groups. The five groups announced they were joining forces. A sixth group--Hezb-e Eslami--larger than any of the five, decided to stay out of the alliance because it felt it would be insufficiently represented.

PROFESSOR SAYS 340,000 PERSONS KILLED SINCE 1979 COUP

BK050546 Hong Kong AFP in English 0120 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Madrid, 5 Mar (AFP)--Some 300,000 persons were killed by bombings and 40,000 others were executed in Afghanistan since the Soviet-engineered 1979 Kabul coup, a visiting law professor of Kabul University said here yesterday.

Mohammed A.H.--he refused to disclose his last name for security reasons--also told a conference on Afghanistan, organized by the small extreme leftist Spanish Workers' Party, that since that coup, a total of 300,000 people had left Afghanistan.

He said that Moscow had engineered the coup because it feared the steady growth of pro-Western sectors in Afghan society, which had benefitted from a 1,500-million-dollar aid package granted to Kabul by the deposed shah of Iran.

That aid, the Afghan professor said, was three times higher than that offered by the Soviet Union to retain its influence in Afghanistan.

MENA CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS REBEL LEADER

NC042200 Cairo MENA in English 2045 GMT 4 Mar 80 NC

[By Salah 'Abd al-Latif, MENA staff correspondent on Afghan front]

[Text] Peshawar, 4 Mar, (MENA)--The leader of the Afghan Muslim rebels said today that the revolution has unified its ranks, and the next phase will witness an intensification of military operations to liberate the country.

The leader, Moulay Burhanuddin Rabbani, made this statement in an interview with this correspondent of the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY who is covering the Afghan revolution from Peshawar, in Pakistan close to the Afghan border. The leader said that the five revolutionary organizations have formally banded together to unify their struggle in one front, called the Muslim Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

He said that the rebels have lately liberated five areas.

The rebel leader said that the new front has formed a 35-man revolutionary council, and the front leader will be chosen next week. The newly formed front, he said, is based on the principles of unifying the struggle for national liberation, throwing the invaders out of the country, and establishing an Islamic regime founded on the holy Koran.

Rabbani said the Soviets are using incendiary and chemical warfare, and gas masks have been distributed among the rebel fighting men. He said that three days ago the Soviets threw 200 tanks and 80 planes, including 32 helicopters, against a small village in the Konarha area. The mojahedin (fighting men), he said, killed about a hundred Soviets and captured fifty.

Rabbani said: "The Soviet invaders are using the latest types of tanks and helicopters, but they are unable to face the rebels."

"Muslim and Armenian soldiers and officers in the Soviet forces desert their units and join the rebels. The Soviet command has replaced 30,000 Muslim and Armenian officers and men by white Russians."

He pointed out that the Soviet command does not remove the Soviet wounded to the Soviet Union but to East Germany.

The rebel leader said his forces are not receiving adequate arms, most of their weapons being seized from the Soviet forces or bought from Soviet soldiers.

2 FORMER MP'S, OFFICERS LEAVE COUNTRY AS 'PROTEST'

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 24 Feb 80 p 1 WA

[Text] Peshawar, Feb 23--About 24 officers of the Afghan militia and two members of the parliament and the principal of Ibne Sina College in Kabul have crossed over to Pakistan.

According to political agent of South Waziristan, Dr Akbar S. Ahmad, the group left Afghanistan under the leadership of Mr Ahmad Jan Masood who holds the rank of a major-general as a protest against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The leader of the Afghan officers told the political agent that the Afghans had risen against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as they were true Muslims and could not tolerate foreign intervention in Afghanistan (AFP).

TURKISH REPORTER TALKS TO REBEL FIGHTERS IN PESHAWAR

NC041610 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 28 Feb 80 p 5 NC

[Nuri Colakoglu report]

[Excerpts] Our car stopped in front of a house which looked like a fortress in the Fakirabad quarter of Peshawar. This is one of the biggest headquarters of the Islamic Party, one of the organizations involved in an armed struggle in Afghanistan. Here we were taken to Haci Mangal Huseyin, head of the cultural committee which handles press matters for the party. His bureau was full of journalists, but so far no one had managed to cross the Pakistani barriers.

Haci Mangal Huseyin introduced me to the front commander of Konarha Province who shook my hand warmly and said in fairly good English: "We are very happy to see a brother Turk from Turkey amid us." I asked: "When did you come from Afghanistan?" He said: "Two days ago." I continued: "How is the situation in your country?" He answered: "The Russians seem to be stupefied by the terribly cold weather and the violent resistance they encountered. I have come here to see my brethren and evaluate the situation. The situation in Afghanistan is very satisfactory. The entire Afghan people are determined to continue to struggle until tne invaders are driven out of their country. However, we cannot mobilize as many patriots as we wish because of lack of arms and ammunition."

I said: "The Russians have sent large quantities of arms and a large number of soldiers into Afghanistan. They are equipped with highly superior weapons. How much of Afghanistan have they occupied as a result?" He answered: "Only the main roads and some big cities. They do not control all the roads. They can use some of the roads only under strict security measures."

As I was thus talking with the front commander, an Afghan interrupted us by saying: "Do you want the truth? The roads are theirs but the mountains are ours." Another Afghan continued: "About a month ago, two of our brethren dressed up as Afghan officers and parked their car somewhere between Kabul and Qandahar and waited for a Russian convoy to come. Soon a military convoy composed of tanks and trucks appeared. Our fellows stopped the convoy telling them that Afghan fighters had blocked the main road and that they had to use the side road. The Russians did so and the fighters, who lay in ambush at a narrow pass, rolled down heavy rocks thus blocking the way in front of the tanks and in the rear. Then we opened an infernal fire on the Russians, who attempted to dismount from their tanks and trucks and we killed all of them. That is why now the convoys are accompanied by helicopters as well."

Talks Continue

NC041612 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 1 Mar 80 p 5 NC

[Third serial report by Nuri Colakoglu on the situation in Afghanistan]

[Excerpts] The front commander spread a large map on the table and gave me information on the guerrilla activities in Afghanistan. The commander said: "At this moment there is guerrilla fighting on 70 different fronts. These 70 fronts are spread over 20 provinces of Afghanistan. We have a commander on each front."

These commanders implement orders given from the center within the limits of possibilities. They are free to decide what has to be done. They report here on their activities."

I asked: "Where is there actual fighting?" Pointing to tne north-east region he replied: "Intensive fighting is going on in the Badakhshan, Konarha, Laghman, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan Provinces. There is no road network in this region. Therefore, despite repeated efforts, the traitors and the Russian occupiers have failed to score any success in this area. Now Russia is increasing its troops in order to occupy the area. They are particularly trying to invade Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan." "In the south-eastern part, a vast portion of Qandahar and Helmand is covered by sand and stones. The Russians found it impossible to stay here. The Afghan Army was supporting us. As soon as the Russians sensed that the army was going to join us, they disarmed the 7th and the 15th army corps. This caused serious repercussions. As is known, the entire Asmar brigade and parts of other units joined us. At this moment, the main road linking Kabul with Qandahar, where the Russians have their largest airbase is under our control. They can get through only in convoys accompanied by tanks and helicopters. Similar incidents took place in the Nimruz Province in the south-west. The Zabul brigade there rose against the Russian invasion and joined the fighters in all their strength."

Showing the north, the young commander said: "It is a different war in these areas. They are close to the Russian frontiers. The Russians are launching extremely ferocious attacks on our men in this wilderness. So we resort to methods of fighting used in the urban areas. We organize hit and run attacks on Russian patrol units. We bomb their supply lines and blow up their bridges." Smilingly, the commander adds: "But the area where the fighting is driving the Russians crazy, is tne actual center of Afghanistan. In order to cast a shadow on our achievements, the Russians argue that Chinese, American and Pakistani soldiers infiltrating the border areas have been attacking them. This is all lies." The Russians and their henchmen admit defeat. They have had to admit officially that there are guerrillas and that they control a significant part of the country.

I felt the need to ask the commander another question: I said: "Where do you train your fighters?" He looked at me in surprise and said: "We are a people who start playing with guns as soon as we are born. We become familiar with weapons when we are still in our cradles. If you are referring to the use of new sophisticated weapons, we arrange for our people to be trained in the liberated areas. In reality, the entire Afghan people burn with the desire of fighting the enemy, but unfortunately we do not have enough arms."

Details of Confrontation

NC041614 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish 2 Mar 80 p 5 NC

[Report by Nuri Colakoglu]

[Excerpts] The Russians have dispatched a tank battalion to the Bamian Province which is mostly under the control of Muslim fighters. But the tanks caused so much noise in crossing the steep and narrow pass of Bamian that the vibrations brought about an avalanche. Both the tanks and the pass remained snowed under until it melted. The Muslim guerrillas who related this story said: "God has proved repeatedly that He is on our side."

In most cases, the guerrillas can cope with the Russians even without God's help. About a month ago, a Russian Army unit and 20 tanks were sent as reinforcements to Gardez, the capital of Paktia. This force had to cross the Kurram Pass. The guerrillas subjected the front and the rear tanks to rocket attacks and nailed them down. Those who attempted to get out of the vehicles were shot and killed one by one. The rest had no option but to surrender. There were 3 Russians among those taken prisoner.

The guerrillas wanted to bring these three Russians to Pakistan and show them to the journalists, but fearing strong reaction from Russia, the Pakistani Government did not allow us to bring them into Pakistan. Upon this, the guerrillas shot the three Russians on the other side of the Pakistani borders before the eyes of the Pakistani frontier guards.

Before capturing a city, the fighters capture prisons first, and liberate their brethren. Otherwise, as soon as the attack begins, the traitors subject the inmates to a firing squad.

The fighters who were preparing to capture the capital of Laghman on 17 January knew of this. The preparations for the operation were completed in 10 minutes and all the inmates of the prison were liberated, while the prison director and all the prison warders were detained. In the operation, the guerrillas seized 1 Russian-make anti-aircraft gun known as Dashaka, and 90 small arms. The arms were distributed among the freed prisoners, who joined in the fighting. Laghman was thus captured in a very short time.

BANGLADESH

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NONALINEMENT, CARTER PROPOSAL

BK010620 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq has declared that nonalinement is the cornerstone of Bangladesh foreign policy and the country has been especially careful to avoid any involvement in the growing superpower rivalry. He was winding up the debate on the country's foreign policy at Jatiya Sangsad [parliament] yesterday evening. The foreign minister said that Bangladesh has succeeded in steering clear of the superpowers and has not allowed itself to be drawn into the sphere of any of them.

Replying point-by-point to the criticism made in the house, Professor Haq said that Bangladesh, in conformity with its nonalined policy, has insisted on the withdrawal of foreign troops not only from the nonalined country of Afghanistan but also from Kampuchea. He said our statements, both at the United Nations and at the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad, made specific reference to the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

About Iran, the foreign minister said Bangladesh has expressed her complete solidarity with the brotherly people of Iran. Bangladesh, he said, took a correct just and balanced position and has been continuing its efforts for a peaceful solution of the hostage crisis. The foreign minister said while supporting the Security Council resolution, Bangladesh also strongly advocated fair and just consideration of the grievances of the people of Iran.

About the role of Bangladesh in the Islamic world, the foreign minister said in the last (?few) years it has been able to improve and strengthen the historic, cultural and fraternal ties with all Muslim countries both in the East and the West. The position of Bangladesh, he said, is stronger now than ever before.

Referring to the criticism of Bangladesh's position on the Camp David agreement, he said there is no room for misgiving about the Bangladesh stand in this regard. Bangladesh believes there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Referring to President Carter's proposal for a collective security framework, the foreign minister said Bangladesh, and for that matter any developing country, does not think it necessary to react to any proposal of the great powers. In fact, he said the proposal was part of the State of the Union message of the American President and meant possible cooperation among the countries of the South Asian region. There was nothing more than this, he added.

The foreign minister said there has been some reference about secret treaties between Bangladesh and India during the 2-day debate. He said the present government has not signed any secret treaty with any country and it is not aware of any such treaty with India.

About the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union, Prof Shamsul Haq said there are similar agreements with other countries of the world as well. He said these agreements were signed quite some time ago. Some of these are being evaluated, and the government will take appropriate action after the evaluation is over.

The foreign minister described the allegation of the policy of (?duplicity) as totally unjustified, unwarranted and unkind. Such allegations are detrimental to the image of the nation itself. He declared that the foreign policy has always been forthright and straightforward and presented with honesty and pragmatism, guided scrupulously by the nation's faith in the principles of the UN Charter. In this context, he also referred to the allegation that there was (?not much reciprocity) in its relations with some of the countries in the Middle East and in the West. Describing it as totally incorrect, the foreign minister said individual behavior does not justify [words indistinct]. That Bangladesh's [words indistinct] has been reciprocated is proved by the fact that the proposals and suggestions made bilaterally and multilaterally had been well received and are under consideration.

The foreign minister said external aid received by Bangladesh didn't have any strings attached. It is known that no developing country can achieve the goal of economic self reliance all by itself. Our state of underdevelopment is a direct consequence of exploitation through ages. Bangladesh and other developing countries are now in the midst of a struggle for complete command over resources that have been diverted by the colonial powers in the past.

POWER MINISTER: NO AGREEMENT WITH INDIA ON RIVER WATERS

BK010655 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] The 18th meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission [JRC] adjourned yesterday to resume again in New Delhi on a mutually convenient date to complete the discussion of the agenda subjects and prepare the minutes of the meeting. This was stated by Bangladesh minister for power, water resources and flood control Kazi Anwarul Haq at Dacca Airport on his return home after leading the Bangladesh side at the JRC meeting in New Delhi.

He said the 18th JRC meeting could discuss only two of the four items on the agenda. These were fixation of the terms of reference of approaching Nepal in augmenting the dry season flow of the Ganges for evolving a longterm sharing of the river waters, and the details of sharing the Tista waters. Mr Kazi said the subject of the border river problem could not be discussed at all at the inconclusive meeting.

Replying to a question, the water resources minister said: On the question of augmentation of the dry season flow of the Ganges only, the Bangladesh proposal of involving Nepal for tapping the unused waters was before the JRC. He said the solution would need the active participation of Nepal.

He said Bangladesh recognizes the Indian need of the river's waters, but Bangladesh's requirements are also to be recognized. Kazi Anwarul Haq said somehow or other the Indian leader at the talks had certain reservations about including Nepal.

On working out the details of sharing the Tista waters, the minister said it has not been able to make any progress, and added that we are trying to make some headway. Replying to whether the link canal proposal was also discussed, the minister said it is not on the agenda.

PRESIDENT ZIA: COUNTRY RESOLVED TO FOIL ANY CONSPIRACY

BK031035 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 2 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpt] President Ziaur Rahman has presented the national standards to the Bangladesh Rifles [BDR]: (?Addressing) BDR personnel of the occasion of [words indistinct] this morning, the president said the nation, inspired by the sense of nationalism, is firmly resolved today to foil any conspiracy against our national independendence, sovereignty and culture and tradition. He said the BDR (?has) made valuable contribution to attain the national objective of keeping the independence and sovereignty of the country safe and secure. President Zia said that the nation is proud of the glowing example of the patriotism set by the great soldiers of the BDR. He expressed his firm belief that they will perform with greatest sincerity and honesty the responsibilities reposed on them by the nation. The president hoped that BDR personnel will keep on discharging their onerous responsibility with dedication in stopping smuggling, maintaining law and order in the border areas and in wiping out the miscreants. He said the presentation of the national standard is a significant event in the history of the BDR.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CHINA

BK011718 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Bangladesh and China have signed their first long-term trade agreement providing for an exchange of goods valued at $250 million each way during the next 5 years. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca today by visiting Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Trade Wang Jun-Sheng and the commerce secretary. The (?fourth) annual barter protocol for the current year between the two countries was also signed today.

DACCA: COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA TO EXPAND

BK281150 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 28 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Romania is to set up two textile mills and one furniture factory in Bangladesh under a memorandum of understanding signed in Dacca today. The memorandum was signed by Finance Minister Dr M.H. Huda and Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu. It provides for further economic cooperation between the two countries, industrial developments and promotion of bilateral trade in the spirit of understanding reached between President Zia and President Ceausescu of Romania in 1978.

Talking to newsmen afterward Mr Paul Niculescu said during the two rounds of talks both sides reached understanding to identify new areas of collaborations in the development of natural gas, oil exploration, textile mills, public transport system and some other things. He said he has invited a high power economic delegation from Bangladesh to visit Romania for discussion on long term cooperation between the two countries.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI DEFENDS STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK041627 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that India's stand on the Afghan issue has helped soften the attitudes of the big powers. Addressing army jawans at Udhampur [in Kashmir] this afternoon, she said that India's stand in the beginning was not liked by the parties involved in the issue. But now all the countries have appreciated our position.

Mrs Gandhi said that the U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan has complicated many issues. It will hamper the economic development in the subcontinent.

Emphasizing the need for discipline in all walks of life, Mrs Gandhi said that evils of communalism and castism are coming in the way of the country's march ahead. She praised army personnel for their vigilance on the borders of our country. She assured them that the problems of the defense personnel will receive her first attention.

Talking to newsmen at Udhampur, Mrs Gandhi said that her earlier statement on Chinese presence in Nepal has been misreported by the press. She clarified that by Chinese presence she only meant the Chinese engaged in various projects in Nepal and not the Chinese troops.

Referring to the Assam situation, the prime minister said that a solution to the problem has to be two-fold. While dealing with foreign nationals, we have to see that no Indian national is harassed.

Says U.S. Wants Pakistan Base

BK041724 Hong Kong AFP in English 1718 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (AFP)--Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today said that the United States was probably trying to set up a military base in Pakistan. She said this at Udhampur, in Indian-held Kashmir on the border while referring to the proposed U.S. arms supply to Pakistan. Addressing defence personnel, Mrs. Gandhi noted that the Afghan situation remained serious with no basic change in the stands of super powers though they had lately come round to appreciate the Indian policy on the problem.

She also spoke to reporters there, referring to the developments in the region, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency said. She said though there were no indications of a further increasing danger along India's border, one had to take note of the renewed U.S. attempts to arm Pakistan. "This was, probably, being done with the object of creating a base in Pakistan."

The prime minister described the Afghan situation as a mixture of things, reaching a stage when nobody wanted to step over the brink.

Earlier she noted that both the Soviet Union and the U.S. were now appreciating India's policy on the Afghan issue, though they had initially expressed unhappiness over it. This was because of India's firm adherence to the stand it had taken on it.

At one stage it appeared that the two superpowers were heading towards a confrontation, but there was also some lessening of it, she said. She recalled the Soviet condition that they would withdraw their troops from Afghanistan provided Pakistan stopped encouraging the rebels and asked what prevents Pakistan from giving this assurance?

Mrs Gandhi suggested that both the U.S. and the Soviet Union should together take initiative to defuse the situation created by the Afghan developments.

She said the rearming of Pakistan encouraged hawks in that country while discouraging the majority elements who stood for friendship with India.

Asked to comment on Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq's statement recently that India did not object to Pakistan receiving some arms aid, Mrs Gandhi said "We cannot interfere, but we can express apprehensions. Once they (Pakistan) get arms, they are going to use them, and against whom?"

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS INDIA WILLING TO TALK WITH CHINA

BK050806 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has reiterated that India is willing to discuss all issues with China including the boundary question. He made this statement in a letter addressed to the Communist Party of India-Marxist member of parliament Jyotirmoy Bosu in response to a short notice question raised by him in January last.

The minister disclosed that the Chinese Government has conveyed their desire to improve the Sino-Indian relations. Rao expressed the hope to take suitable steps on bilateral exchanges also.

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES MUGABE STATEMENT, FOREIGN POLICY AIMS

BK050929 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] The Indian Government has taken note of prime minister-designate of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe's press statement that he hopes to form a coalition government giving representation to all sections of the society. The government also welcomes Mr Mugabe's statement on the broad outline of the proposed foreign policy of his government and about his commitment to the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement.

In his first press conference, Mr Mugabe declared that Zimbabwe would become a member of the nonalined nations, the nonalined movement and the Commonwealth.

Further Report

BK050420 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Excerpt] India and several other countries have welcomed the formation of an elected government in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi that India had long supported the African liberation movements against white minority regimes in southern Africa. The massive victory of the Zimbabwe African national union, led by Robert Mugabe, has also been hailed by several world leaders.

PAKISTAN

HAQ ADVOCATES SUPERPOWER SECURITY GUARANTEE

DW941122 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Feb 80 pp 10-11 DW

[Karl Grobe "Exclusive" interview with Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi, date of interview not given]

[Text] FR: Mr president, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan foreign troops have appeared at the border of your country. What direct effects does this have on the security and on the foreign policy of Pakistan?

Zia: That is a good question. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has drastically changed the geopolitical situation in our region. The occupation of Afghanistan--under the pretext of having been invited--surely is an event of great moment, for it is the first time after World War II and even in the whole 20th century. Since then it has been the first example of the Soviet urge for expansion toward the south in our times. And I emphasize time and again that even as a result of the invitation by anyone the occupation of Afghanistan--an area without any mineral deposits and a population of 15 million--is not an isolated action but a step in direction of something else. And if you take a look at the map this action tells its own tale. By the occupation of Afghanistan the Soviet Union has driven a wedge between Pakistan and Iran and cleared the road for itself toward the Indian Ocean and the Arab Sea. Its objective seems to be the occupation of the Gulf through Pakistan. Yet whoever controls the Hormuz Strait controls the Persian Gulf. They have encircled Iran; they were already in the north, now they are in the east of Iran; and they are standing by now for a counterstroke in the event the United States takes any action in Iran.

The battle is being waged over the mineral oil and not over a region. In my opinion the Afghanistan action has created problems for Pakistan, for its security. Beyond that we have half a million refugees who have been expelled.

FR: I would like to learn more about that. Are there any speedy solutions in view of the large number, and how do you visualize the long-term development of the refugee issue?

Zia: We have stressed in this connection that the status of Afghanistan should become neutral. We have stressed that the Soviet Union in this connection must withdraw its troops. We have said that it must create conditions in Afghanistan which will allow the return of the refugees. Just think of the historical events 10 years ago. When the refugees from the former East Pakistan, the present Bangladesh, began to flow into India in 1971, India called for humanitarian assistance and for aid in general. At the time the Soviet Union dispatched its ambassador in India to Pakistan and warned Pakistan at the time, called upon Pakistan to keep its own house in order; "Your citizens are leaving your country and going to India" where they create a social problem. But now when the refugees from Afghanistan arrived the Soviet ambassador called on me and said: "General, you must create conditions which will prevent refugees from coming to Pakistan." I replied: "Mr Asimov, 10 years ago the Soviet Union blamed Pakistan for the refugee problem when the refugees went away. Now that the refugees are coming to Pakistan you blame Pakistan again. Why do you not--after your invasion--blame Afghanistan for a change? After all, the internal conditions of Afghanistan are the cause of the refugee problem." But these are words.

I do not believe that there will be any speedy soultion. A speedy solution can be had only on a humanitarian basis. The free world must help us take care of this half a million people whose number may well be a whole million in the next 3 months; as I see it this may happen already in late March. I have my doubts about a solution on a long-term basis. Just think of the situation of the Palestinians.... Probably the Soviet Union will not withdraw, the situation in Afghanistan will not improve, and the refugee problem will continue to burden Pakistan.

FR: You discussed this with many Western politicians in the past few months. Did these talks produce anything substantial with respect to Pakistan's security, guarantees of its security, additional aid measures?

Zia: We had good, concrete talks, first with the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, then with President Carter's adviser Brzezinski, then with the French state secretary, Olivier Stirn, and in between with representatives of other countries such as West Germany, and we expected the visit of your foreign minister, Mr Genscher, for next week; he postponed his visit, but we expect it soon. We had an exchange of ideas with State Secretary Von Well.

I must yet mention the Islamic Conference which was particularly significant. The Islamic conference provided the greatest support for and strengthening of our position because it exerted such a great effect on the Soviet Union. I do not have this from newspapers exclusively. We have information--not directly but indirectly from the Soviet Union--in which Pakistan is asked: Why are you against us? This alone shows that the Soviet Union has felt the impact.

The Soviet Union has begun to comprehend that the action against Afghanistan was a mistake. Surely one cannot say that the Soviets fail to ponder what they are doing, they do not act....

FR: Like fools?

Zia:...Like fools. They think, their actions are not impulsive, they are well-pondered; the effect of the Islamic Conference is discernible indeed.

We had good discussions with the United States. We did not immediately grab at the military assistance which they tried to grant us, but we emphasized that at this stage of the game an antidote against a superpower is needed. And that can only be the guarantee by another superpower. It can not be done by $200 million, not even by $2 billion, we have rather told the United States quite plainly: Here is a small candle. It is burning in the free world, and if you want the small candle of Pakistan to go on burning in the future as well, if you want Pakistan to stay independent, then you must give us a guarantee which will work as a deterrent against any further Soviet expansion toward Pakistan or Iran.

FR: Are you thinking in this context of a return to formal alliances such as SEATO and CENTO?

Zia: We wish to retain the status of a nonalined country. We are not at all in favor of pacts per se. After all, we are aware of what happened to SEATO, the Baghdad Pact, and CENTO, and we also see this in NATO. The members of NATO, which include your country, do not have the confidence which they ought to have. As Dr Kissinger has said: In the conventional arms the Soviet Union is superior to the United States, which has entailed a situation of insecurity.

In this situation it is important for Pakistan, which maintains good relations with the Islamic world, to remain independent and nonalined, yet to be strong enough to be on its own as far as its defense is concerned.

FR: What you have in mind, then, is a protective umbrella and not a partnership in an alliance?

Zia: Exactly, exactly!

FR: This leads us directly into the middle of the situation on the subcontinent. Are you harboring any hopes for an improvement in the relations with India?

Zia: Yes, I do have great hopes. I personally took some initiative. We are in contact with the Indian Government on government level. A very short while ago your state secretary for foreign affairs was here, this resulted in a very good exchange of ideas. We also try to exert influence on India so that it is bound to be interested in a strong and stable Pakistan.

What was it that really happened? The position which Afghanistan formerly held was that of a buffer state. It is Pakistan now which is playing that role. We now are the buffer state between the USSR and India. And a strong, stable buffer state also is in the interest of India.

FR: But after Indira Gandhi's reelection strong objections to arms deliveries to Pakistan came from Delhi. Did you succeed in convincing India?

Zia: We tried, though I cannot say for sure to what extent we succeeded. India has always pursued a policy of coming out against the strengthening of Pakistan. But confidentially: We have received indirect signals from India that they will not object if Pakistan will receive certain military assistance in not too extensive a volume. This is an interesting development.

FR: Well, there is the old quarrel over the nuclear development. Your country has suggested the mutual inspection of the nuclear research installations and nuclear power stations. Has India reacted to this suggestion in the meantime?

Zia: No, not to date. I also reminded Mrs Gandhi of that, and also wrote to former Prime Minister Morarji Desai about it. I proposed the inspection. If India believes that we are developing an atom bomb, and if we admit that India is farther advanced, then India should not worry about Pakistan--our nuclear energy exclusively serves peaceful purposes. If India does not believe us we should have inspections, our installations are open to them if we, too, are allowed to inspect theirs.

FR: A former president--he is no longer alive--indeed spoke of atom bombs....

Zia: As far as I know he did not. Do you mean Ayub?

FR: No, Bhutto....

Zia: Oh yes, he said: The Jews have a bomb, the Western world has a bomb, the Eastern world has a bomb, the Hindus have a bomb, only the Muslims do not have a bomb. He said that in a negative sense, but this implies something. For your information: Bhutto was a very able man, very intelligent, but very impulsive. But he certainly did not mean that literally. He spoke as a politician who wanted to show the world how strong he was, but he failed to take into consideration that Pakistan cannot bull its way through. I think that this statement by Bhutto can only be termed irresponsible.

FR: Hence, no political statement but a rhetorical figure of speech?

Zia: Let us make it clear: We do not develop any bomb, we are not for nuclear weapons, the history of my government--the past 2 years--is an open book.

We have suggested that the Indian Ocean, the entire region, be declared a denuclearized zone, and we have stated that the havenots must be granted guarantees by the countries having nuclear weapons. After all, this whole thing is a policy of peaceful utilization.

FR: But the superpowers now also have submarines carrying nuclear weapons cruising in the Indian Ocean and bring nuclear weapons to the region after all. Can you imagine a strategy which would keep the superpowers away from this part of the world?

Zia: I would very much like to try it on two levels: One is the level of the nonalined countries, the other is the level of the Islamic countries, for most of them are located in this region, the so called crescent of crisis. But if another country makes a start, we surely would follow it on this course.

FR: Let us glance to the East once more, to India. Relations improved under the Desai government in India. Can you visualize further headway in regional cooperation in the economy and in the social development, tourism and similar fields? Quite generally speaking, are there any chances there?

Zia: Surely I would answer this in the affirmative. We are a country of this region. Our country, however, is located more in Southwest Asia than in Southeast Asia. Our efforts are aimed at good, very good relations with our neighbors, including India. We regard ourselves as a significant component part of the Islamic bloc and then of the Middle East, and only then also in direction of Southeast Asia. Under this aspect we are all for the enhancement and improvement of our economic, political, cultural relations with India. We will make every attempt in that respect. It would be very good if India would support us in this effort. But we are pursuing this policy independently, as a nonalined country--a member of the Islamic bloc and not as a state of Southeast Asia.

FR: Unfortunately politics is not always abiding by the religious borders, nor are the rivers, and the distribution of the Indus water between India and Pakistan also was a hard nut to crack.

Zia: Oh yes.

FR: But this could well be the beginning of joint energy policy, irrigation planning, and so forth, of cooperation at large.

Zia: Yes, there is much to that. I am prepared for that. And I suggested this to Mr Desai and his foreign ministers, too. What I said was this: "You see, you are the bigger country, you must take the initiative with regard to industry and--which is even more important--with regard to trade. Instead of seeking control of the entire trade of this region you should enhance imports from Pakistan even if you had to dump the import goods into the sea. The example of how the countries of the Common Market in Europe achieved economic cooperation could well be tried on our part. Instead of spreading our wings to cover everything we should try to encourage smaller countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Burma to stand on their own feet. Import goods from there, export goods to these countries, thereby strengthen their economy instead of seeking economic hegemony." I am prepared to talk with India about economic cooperation, and this would be a good development.

FR: To this belongs also a national program with regard to building the country and to social development. What are the basic ideas of your program?

Zia: We are a developing country. The policy of my government aims for a bit more liberal economy. Presently, however, we pursue the line of a rather mixed economy. We have made a drastic change with regard to the policy of the earlier regime which was pursuing rather socialist aims, it was in favor of state control, with the result that also smaller enterprises have been nationalized. We are for denationalization, we are more for private enterprises and we have made good progress in this respect.

In the field of social sciences we consider ourselves an Islamic country and we are determined to promote Islamic basic values. They do not contradict any other values, they much rather harmonize with them. Islam propagates particularly the harmonious living together with other religions. The four other religions, among them the Christians and the Jews, as religions of the "Book" are indeed as good believers as anybody else. So we do not stand in a conflict, as the West may believe since the crusades and because of the American policy vis-a-vis Israel. Somehow the impression was created that Christianity and the Islam are at war with each other. That is incorrect, they are in full harmony. As regards the Islamic basic values--Islam is a progressive religion. It dominates the entire way of life. It propagates peace and the taking care of everybody.

FR: Do the basic social values formulated by the modern Islamic philosopher 'Ali Shariati also dominate your policy?

Zia: No, I must admit that personally I have not yet studied them thoroughly. But I have heard of them and I do not think that they contradict our policy. If we speak of Libya in this connection, one must say that all is not gold that glitters. Libyan socialism and the Islam have another context, and I take that in with reservation.

FR: I would like to insert a domestic political question here: You have postponed the general elections. Is there a new deadline, and if so, can all political parties participate?

Zia: I would like to put it as follows: If an informed journalist like you reports on Pakistan, he ought to see Pakistan with Pakistani eyes. We are not that far developed as Western Germany, France or England. You have had hundreds of years of democratic development--aside from your hard times, but thereafter you have reestablished democracy again.

We have not yet advanced that far. And compare it with India. At the time of partition, of independence, India already had three generations of trained politicians who could understand politics from a national standpoint and not from a party-policy standpoint. Then there was--luckily--also Nehru who was at the helm there for 18 years. Then followed Mrs Gandhi who was in power even longer after the only gap in the time of Desai, she is in power again. You see what stability that means?

We had, however, only a short time of Quid-e-azam, Mohammed Ali Jinnah. He died too early and he was followed by another good parliamentarian and party politician, Liaquat Ali Khan. He was murdered. Therefore we had no stability for 25 years except the 10 years under Field Marshal Ayub Khan. There was nothing wrong with it. He started out as an administrator of martial law, he gained stature as a politician and then he introduced basic democracy. All of a sudden he was overthrown by the military.

We had a so-called democratic government under Bhutto. But its nature was most autocratic and it ruined the country and all its systems. I was the one who then came after him.

I term myself a military dictator, I represent none but my own election precinct, namely the armed forces. But if one looks back at the past 2 years and more, we have tried the following: I think and I firmly believe that a military rule in the long run cannot be an answer to the country. It is just an interim government. But unfortunately we do not have a stable system to which I could hand over the power.

Why did I postpone the elections? I did not want to make my rule eternal, no, until this day I have not set up an own party, I have not said that I wanted to be the permanent president of Pakistan or the future leader of Pakistan. No, all I want is to set up a system with which we will be able to create more political stability in the country. I believe that the bases must be strengthened. About 6 months ago we have begun to set up the bases of democracy.

FR: Are you taking up the ideas of Ayub with regard to basic democracy?

Zia: No, it is something completely different since we do not try to set up basic democracy as an indirect election system. There have been direct elections already but no indirect elections whatsoever, we started out on the village level, then on the level of groups of villages and then on that of districts and we go that far with direct elections. Today there are in all districts and all bigger towns mayors and chairmen of administrative committees and of district councils who have been directly elected.

Now we must set up the structure. I believe that this structure must be set up in the same way. I believe that there was a lack of intellectuals in the setup of the country's political system. We had no intelligent people in power but only people with much money who could manipulate their election. They have made a career without accomplishing anything.

My system looks as follows: We must carry on on a provincial level and on a federal level. These are two levels more. I believe that we ought to start now on a federal level. On this level there will be two chambers. An upper house or a senate, call it what you want--that will represent the intelligentsia. I have divided the country in 10 parts; advocates, educators, scientists, mathematicians, engineers, groups that have their own organizations already, trade chamber, chamber of physicians who elect their own representatives. I tell them: Elect your own representatives. We give them a certain number of seats, say 15 scientist, 6 advocates, 25 peasants, because 75 percent of our country is a country of peasants. That will result in an upper house of about 150 members, not all of them will be direct representatives of the Pakistani people but direct representatives of their groups.

For the lower house there will be elections as in every other country. The lower house is supposed to function particularly as the legislative. The upper house is supposed to control it and to produce its own ideas. And both chambers together then ought to elect leaders of the country. I find that the presidential system will fit this country best, and I am working toward that aim. That will be done in the near future, not in 5 years, not in 10 years, in the near future, in 2 or 3 years. I will set up the upper house very soon and I will make it an effective house, the brains of the country.

And in the near future I will eliminate the continuation of all political parties. We had 73 political parties. We must reduce the figure, there ought to be 2, 3 or 4 political parties that have the sympathy of the country. Let them take part in the elections, let the people elect their representatives, nominate them for the lower house, the legislative. The upper house will be the intellectual chamber. Both together, with the system of committees, will rule the country through elected representatives of the people, through intellectuals and technocrats. That is the general scheme I am striving for.

FR: That is a most detailed answer. May I return once more to economic problem? What will be the main problems in the long run, aside from the refugee problem? As you say, the national government has created mistrust vis-a-vis the leadership....

Zia: Yes, correct.

FR: If that is the case, how can one give confidence back to the economically active people?

Zia: We have thought of that. I say that industrialization is free, state participation is open. Foreign partnership is also open. Pakistan is open for foreign countries because we do not plan nationalization, at least my regime will not do that. We will put it down in the constitution that in future constitutional guarantees will be given to the individual investors--if the constitution will not be changed again by somebody. We have taken many steps in these few years and we hope that confidence will come back again.

In addition--you will be glad to hear it--we had rather important investments recently from Islamic countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, in the form of investments and joint ventures. There have been also some individual enterprises, banks have been opened, 15 foreign banks have established residence in the past years.

FR: When you speak of industrial investments, do you have in mind joint ventures or also foreign enterprises operating absolutely on their own?

Zia: Both. If foreign citizens want to establish a firm together with a Pakistani citizen, they are welcome, but if they want to do it alone--a top man of Shell was here 3 days ago, for example, they want to build a gas liquefaction installation, the Dutch will also come--they are welcome! We have quite encouraging indications also from West German firms that have inquired. There are two possibilities: One is in the country itself, the other in the free trade zone.

FR: In Karachi?

Zia: Yes, in Karachi. What we are trying to develop there ought to encourage investments, only products for export would be put out there.

FR: Mr President, would Pakistan consider as useful any closer connections with the Common Market aside from investment?

Zia: We have already done something in this respect through diplomatic channels as well as through the assistance of your government and particularly through that of Great Britain in order to make the European Community agree to an increase of the import quota for products manufacured in Pakistan. If we will achieved that, Pakistan would not be just grateful, it would then have achieved considerable help. We hold our position in supplying the European market, we hold a position in the field of artisan products and cotton material, and if we will be given a bit higher quotas, it will be good. Cooperation and some sort of association has been achieved already, and I hope that we will possibly obtain a very positive answer.

FR: A final question Mr President: How do you assess in these days prior to the visit of our foreign minister the bilateral relations between Pakistan and the Federal Republic?

Zia: Most hopefully. I had no personal meetings yet on the highest level, but I have talked to Mr van Well and when I was flying over Frankfurt, I have exchanged greetings with Chancellor Schmidt. But other fields ought to be named also: The help given to us by West German, particularly technical assistance, trade and industry, was very encouraging.

The West German government indicated that it considers an increase of technical assistance. In this way more technical advisers will be available for us, and as you know, Mr Karl Schiller is here. He will advise me how we could strengthen our economy best. This is also part of the technical assistance.

FR: Will Karl Schiller obtain a contract form your government?

Zia: Yes, if he will accept, he will become my right hand, my adviser. He would be equally high in rank as every minister. At the moment he is studying the offer. And that--the improvement of our economy--would be the greatest contribution your country could make with regard to us.

FR: Thank you very much Mr President.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY SONODA BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

BK041534 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Sonoda, special envoy of the Japanese prime minister, today arrived in Karachi on a 3-day visit to Pakistan. He is due to arrive in Islamabad shortly.

During his stay in Pakistan, Mr Sonoda will hold talks with the foreign affairs adviser. He will also call on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He will also visit an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar.

KYODO Reports Arrival

OW050015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0008 GMT 5 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad March 4 KYODO--Former Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda of Japan arrived in Islamabad from Tehran Tuesday night for a visit to Pakistan in the course of a tour of Middle East and Southwest Asian countries.

Sonoda, who is making the tour as the special envoy of Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, was greeted at the airport by Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan.

He was scheduled to hold talks with Shahi for two hours Wednesday and later the same day with President Haq. Sonoda and his party will go the Peshawar in the northwest sector of Pakistan Thursday to have a first-hand look at Afghan refugee camps.

Talks With Agha Shahi

BK051047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Talks were held in Islamabad this morning between Sunao Sonoda, the visiting special envoy of the Japanese prime minister; and Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi. The talks centered on regional developments and matters of bilateral concern.

Earlier, Sonoda called on Agha Shahi and remained with him for some time.

Sonoda Pledges Aid

OW051253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 5 Mar 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad March 5 KYODO--Sunao Sonoda, special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, Wednesday promised 32 billion yen in economic aid to Pakistan under Japan's next fiscal 1980 budget starting in April. The pledged aid consists of 8 billion yen in grants and 24 billion yen in loans.

Sonoda, former foreign minister, also promised Japan's favorable consideration of past Pakistani debts to Japan. The Japanese envoy made the promises in his talks with Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to President Mohammad Zia Haq, and later at an official meeting with Pakistani officials, both held at the Pakistani Foreign Ministry Wednesday morning.

Sonoda and his party arrived here Tuesday night in the course of his tour of Middle East and Southwest Asian countries. After the Soviet invasion of neighboring Afghanistan, the United States and other Western nations voiced readiness to offer aid to Pakistan to defend itself. But, apart from the United States, the Japanese promise of aid was the first concrete offer to be made to Pakistan.

The promised Japanese aid of 32 billion yen more than doubles Japan's economic assistance, valued at 14.6 billion yen, last year .

During the talks with Pakistani officials, Sonoda also promised that Japan would offer a 380 million yen aid to the Pakistani Government to help it supply medical cars, tents, medicine and other necessary goods to Afghan refugees fleeing into Pakistan. This is Japan's additional aid of such kind to the yen 1 billion assistance Japan has already offered to the U.N. high commissioner for refugees. Out of the additonal yen 380 million aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan, 30 million yen will come from the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency.

During the talks, Agha Shahi thanked Japanese Premier Ohira for sending his special envoy Sonoda to Pakistan at what he descirbed as a crucial time after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Pakistani official said Japan has the responsibility to play a role fit to its great economic power. In this context, he said that because of the various past relations between Pakistan and the U.S. and Western allies, there exists a situation in some cases where their aid offers are not necessarily welcomed here.

In contrast, relations between Pakistan and Japan are "clean," Agha Shahi stressed, welcoming the Japanese offer. He said it is the time now for Japan to contribute to security in the region with its political and economic influence.

In response to Agha Shahi's statements, Sonoda presented the Japanese aid offer, while stressing that Japan would never extend military-related assistance. Sonoda pledged Japan's early implementation of the aid to help the Pakistani people.

The Pakistani official then sought Japan's favorable consideration of Pakistan's past debts to Japan. The Japanese side replied that the matter would be studied with the Pakistani economic conditions and its foreign aid-offering nations' views fully in mind.

The Pakistani debts to Japan mentioned in the talks are those whose periods of repayment come between April and March next year. Their total amount with interest included is estimated at about yen 8 billion.

Discussing the international situation, Sonoda lauded the role Pakistan played in the recent Islamabad Conference of Islamic countries against the Soviet intervention in neighboring Afghanistan. Sonoda said improvement of relations between Pakistan and India is vital to the security of the region.

Agha Shahi agreed with the view. While citing a recent visit by an Indian vice minister of foreign affairs to Pakistan, he said Pakistan would continue talks with India. In explaining Pakistan's basic policy, Agha Shahi stressed that Pakistan would seek stability in the region through talks with non-aligned members and Islamic countries. He also particularly mentioned two misunderstandings and ill-intentioned propaganda against Pakistan.

These are the repoted allegations that Pakistan is supplying weapons to anti-government Afghan guerrillas and that Pakistan is linked with a Washington-Beijing-Islamabad alliance, he said. The Pakistani official flatly denied these allegations, saying they were groundless.

After the meetings with Agha Shahi and then with other Pakistani officials, including the adviser, Sonoda was to meet President Ziaul Haq at the official residence of the army chief of staff in Rawalpindi later the same day.

AFP REPORTS RIFLE FIRE INTO INDIAN-HELD KASHMIR 2 MARCH

BK041327 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 4 Mar (AFP)--Pakistani troops opened fire "without provocation" from across the border on an Indian Army position at Jhangar in Rajouri sector, in India-held Kashmir, on Sunday, PTI news agency reported today.

Quoting army authorities, the agency said that the Indian Army returned fire. The exchange of fire between the two sides lasted about four hours, the report said.

No losses were reported on the Indian side. The authorities described the incident as a "minor one," PTI added.

FORMER INDIAN MINISTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT HAQ

BK050108 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Mar 80 BK

[Text] Former Indian Minister for Industries George Ferenandes called on the president this evening. Earlier, British consultant on education of the handicapped (David Thomas) also called on the president this morning.

Comments on Afghan Refugees

BK050110 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A former Indian minister, George Fernandes, has said anything that destabilizes Pakistan is going to hurt and affect India as well.

Talking to newsmen after visiting two Afghan refugee camps near Peshawar this afternoon, he said the situation in Afghanistan has directly affected Pakistan. Mr Fernandes said one out of every forty Afghans is now in this region as refugee. This was going to strain Pakistan's resources considerably. He said the gravity of the situation could be realized from the fact that only old men, women and children had come out of their country while the younger ones capable of fighting were staying back.

Earlier, talking to refugees, Fernandes said on return home he would convey their feelings to the people of India and try to build up public opinion in their favor.

Talking to him, the leader of the Afghan refugees categorically denied that they were receiving any arms and ammunition from Pakistan.

UN HIGH COMMISSIONER HARTLING ON REFUGEE AID

BK050205 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Mar 80 BK

[Text] UN High Commissioner for Refugees Hartling has said that the $55 million allocated by his organization for Afghan refugees was aimed at providing relief materials and immediate employment for Afghan refugees in Pakistan on an emergency basis. In an interview he said that the UNHCR and the Pakistan Government have agreed to run the Afghan refugee camps on self-help basis. He said that the UNCHR is assisting Pakistan in setting up camps where necessary relief materials can be supplied. He said that the best solution to the Afghan refugee problem is to create conditions conducive for their return home.

GOVERNMENT DENIES GIVING ARMS TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

BK041531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Mar 80 BK

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today refuted reports recently published in U.S. newspapers that Afghan freedom fighters are getting arms from Pakistan. The spokesman expressed regret at attempts to involve Pakistan in this and denied any arms were given to Afghan freedom fighters.

The spokesman reiterated that Pakistan is committed to the nonalined principles and no foreign power will be allowed to use Pakistan's territory for any action aimed at interfering in the internal affairs of any third country.